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ITALIAN TROOPS CLASH WITH ETHIOPIANS

NEGUS REPORTS TO COUNCIL

BRITAIN PREPARES FOR EMERGENCY

DEFENCE MINISTERS IN CONFERENCE

Paris, Oct. 2.

Italian troops and Ethiopian irregulars clashed at Moussaali and some dead are reported on both sides, according to a telegraphic despatch to *Le Soir* from Addis Ababa.

This same paper reports that three separate Italian columns, totalling 2,000 men, have penetrated the Moussaali region in Ethiopia, but have not yet made contact with the Ethiopian regular army.—*Reuter*.

GENEVA WARNED

Addis Ababa, Oct. 2.

In a telegram to the League of Nations, the Emperor of Ethiopia complains that the Italians have violated the Ethiopian frontier south of Mount Moussaali. He adds that the Italians are establishing a base in Ethiopian territory with the object of organising a big attack and suggests the League Council send observers to the spot or obtain confirmation of the violation of the frontier from the French authorities in French Somaliland.

The Italian Legation in Addis Ababa is sending its archives to the railway station and is burning its documents in the Legation garden.—*Reuter*.

READY TO ACT

Geneva, Oct. 2.

The text of the Ethiopian Emperor's telegram is being circulated to all members of the League Council with the utmost urgency. A meeting will probably be called very soon. It is possible to summon the Council at any time, as the Committee of Thirteen which meets to-morrow to hear its reports, comprises all the members of the Council except Italy and Ethiopia, and in order to constitute a full Council it is only necessary to summon these absent members.

The Italian delegation is at present in Rome, except for minor officials. League circles are unwilling to believe that Signor Mussolini has taken the final decisive step. But all members view the latest news from Addis Ababa and the text of the telegram with the greatest apprehension.

Italian circles, however, do not consider that the Italian troop movements signify that the actual opening of hostilities has been made, but that the Army is merely seeking new strategic positions.—*Reuter*.

HUGE MOBILISATION

Geneva, Oct. 2.

Independent reports received here confirm that there is a concentration of about 50,000 Italian troops, with aeroplanes, in the Moussaali region, where the frontier is somewhat vague.

Thus it is impossible at present to state whether the advance into Ethiopian territory has actually occurred.

The request of the Negus that the League send observers immediately will be discussed by the Committee of Thirteen to-morrow. Mussolini's speech at Rome is generally regarded as leaving slight hope for peace. It appears to many to be his last speech before action and one observer described it as his "war speech."—*Reuter*.

NO CLASH YET?

London, Oct. 2.

Messages from Rome and Geneva report important developments in connection with the dispute between Italy and Ethiopia. The League Secretariat has received a telegram from the Emperor of Ethiopia alleging that Italian troops have violated the frontier in the region south of Mount Moussaali.—*Reuter*.

BRITISH CABINET PREPARED

CLOSE WATCH ON DEVELOPMENTS

MINISTERS CONSULT

London, Oct. 2.

While it is believed that the Cabinet meeting this morning found itself obliged to wait for further developments from Geneva, there is reason to think that an arrangement has been made by all Ministers to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency.

Meanwhile full authority has been given to the Defence Department.

FLEET MOVEMENTS

Haifa, Oct. 2.

All British warships have left on emergency fleet tests for an unknown destination.—*United Press*.

Departments to take such measures as might be required by circumstances, in consultation with the Prime Minister.

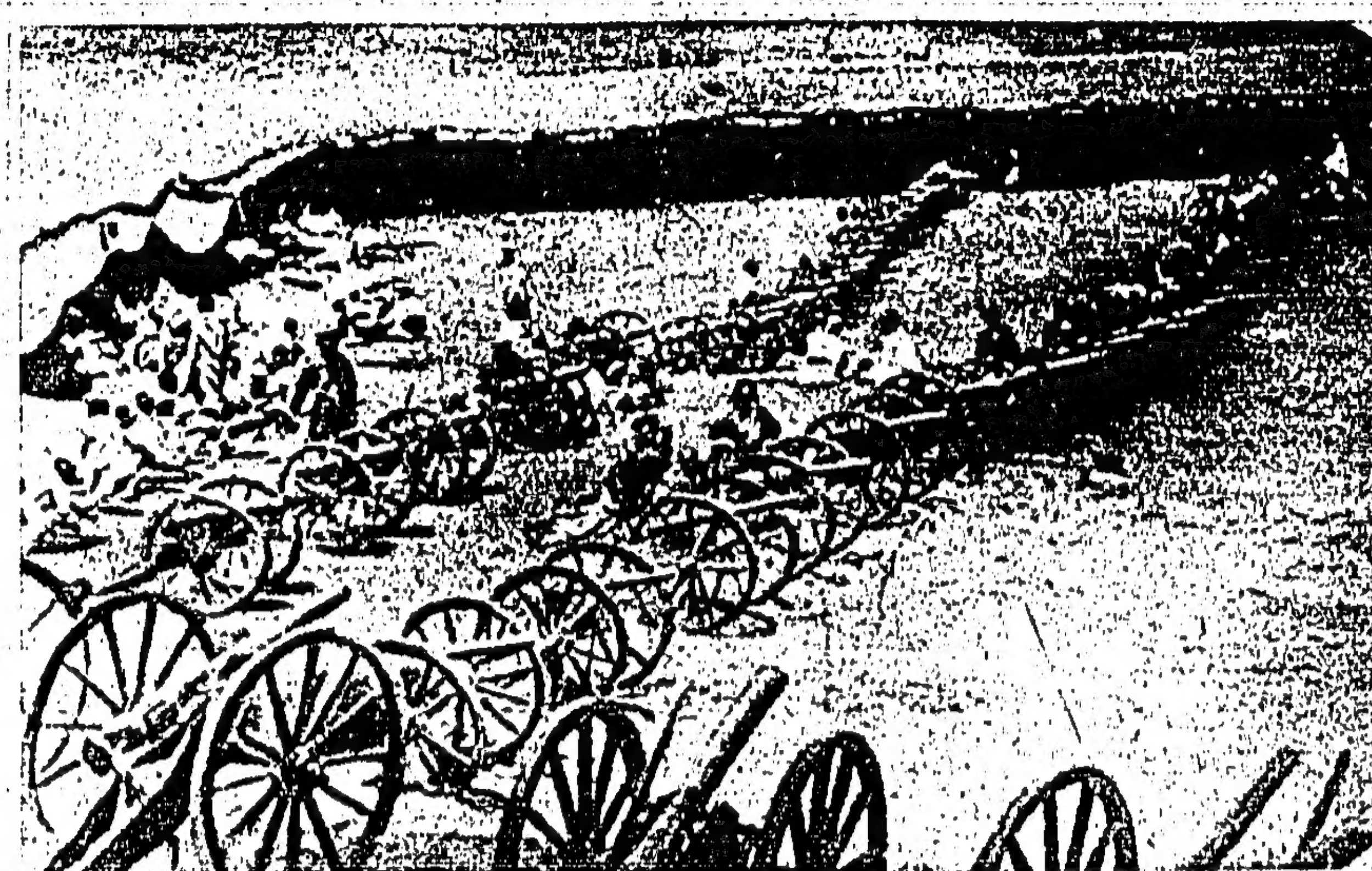
This afternoon, Mr. Stanley Baldwin held consultations with all three Defence Ministers, the War Minister, the Lord of the Admiralty and the Air Minister. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Samuel Hoare, Mr. Walter Runciman, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald and Sir John Simon were also present.

Britain's Air Chief, Sir Edward Ellington, and the First Sea Lord, Sir Ernle Charles and Sir Robert V. S. Stuart were among the high departmental officials who also attended.—*Reuter*.

ITALIAN ASSURANCES

Paris, Oct. 2.

It is learned in semi-official circles that the Italian Ambassadors in London and Paris have assured the British and French Governments that Italy has no intention of attacking Ethiopia.—*Reuter*.



This picture of Ethiopian artillery shows a park of light guns. They are of decidedly obsolete appearance, but are said to have been recently imported from Europe.

LEAGUE'S ACTION AWAITED

OBSERVERS MAY RUSH TO AFRICA

LAVAL WAITS FOR EDEN

Geneva, Oct. 2.

The League Council may decide to arrange immediately for aerial observations to establish whether an Italian violation of the Ethiopian frontier has occurred at Moussaali.

Should such violation be established a meeting of the Council and probably of the Assembly would follow at once.—*Reuter*.

EYES ON GENEVA

Paris, Oct. 2.

All eyes are now concentrated upon Geneva's next move and the rapid assembly of the League Council is expected to be one of the first steps.

After M. Pierre Laval, the French Prime Minister, faces the Cabinet on Friday, Mr. Anthony Eden, British Minister for League Affairs, is expected to bring instructions from London which will enable M. Laval to work out a steering programme for the Committee of Thirteen.

Meanwhile, anxiety is widespread at the proximity of the reported Italian advance to the border of French Somaliland, but well-informed observers express doubt as to whether French territory will become involved.

It is learned that French troops are en route to Djibouti to reinforce the garrison there, but are not expected until next week.—*Reuter*.

WRECKED AIR LINER FOUND

BUT NO TRACE OF OCCUPANTS

Melbourne, Oct. 2.

The wreckage of the air liner *Lions*, which disappeared whilst en route from Melbourne to Launceston, in Tasmania, has been discovered by an aeroplane sent out to search, two miles from Flinders Island.

The liner carried a crew of three, as well as two passengers. Inflated rubber lifebelts were found on the beach, but there is no trace of the occupants of the machine.—*Reuter Special*.

POWERS DISCLOSE POLICIES

GERMAN INTEREST IN SITUATION

ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE

(Special to "Telegraph")

(By Telegraph. Copyright, Telegraphic Messages Ordinance, 1894. Received, October 2, 1935, 4.20 a.m.)

Berlin, Oct. 2.

Officials are watching the situation closely, and interest has been heightened by the news that non-members of the League are to be asked to define their attitude.

Although the official view has not so far been divulged, it is expected that Germany will strictly adhere to Herr Hitler's recent declaration at Nuremberg to the effect that Germany did not intend to meddle in matters which did not concern her.

Herr Hitler was staying near Tannenberg when news was received of the Italian advance.

CUBS DEFEAT TIGERS

FIRST BLOOD IN WORLD SERIES

New York, Oct. 2.

Detroit's Hopes of a world pennant sustained a severe blow to-day when the Tigers suffered a reverse in the World Baseball Series which opened at Wrigley Field before packed stands.

The Chicago Cubs, winners of the National League, won from the Tigers, the American League champions, by three runs to none.—*Reuter*.

Belgium stands firm. The Government would remain faithful to the Covenant, the League and the Treaty of Locarno, declared M. van Zeeland, Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking at a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber and the Senate.

M. van Zeeland said that the recent visit of Herr von Ribbentrop

BULGARIA SWINGING TO ITALY

GOVERNMENT NIPS CONSPIRACY

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED

(Special to "Telegraph").

Sofia, Oct. 2.

Martial law has been proclaimed throughout Bulgaria following the discovery of an alleged plot to overthrow the Government and force the King to abdicate.

Many arrests have been made, including Colonel Damian Velchev, leader of the movement to restrict the power of the King, and M. Todoroff, former Minister of Finance.

Some circles regard the Government action as being apart from groups known to be pro-Yugoslav, pro-French and, to some extent, pro-British, and interpret it as marking a reversion of the Government to its former pro-Italian policy.—*Reuter Special*.

The *United Press* reports that martial law has been proclaimed in Bulgaria following the discovery of a plot to dethrone King Boris and overthrow the Government, and states that numerous military leaders and others in the Opposition parties have been imprisoned.

had any special significance, adding that only general questions were touched upon in the discussions.—*Reuter Special*.

U. S. NEUTRALITY

San Diego, Oct. 2.

Reiterating the determination of the United States to remain neutral, President Roosevelt delivered a message to the "war-threatened world" in a speech at the California Pacific Exhibition.

The President said it was not surprising that many of their citizens felt a deep sense of apprehension lest some nations repeated the folly of twenty years ago and dragged civilisation down to a level from which worldwide recovery might be almost impossible.

"Despite what happens in the Continents overseas," declared the President, "the United States must remain unentangled and free. They not only desire peace, but are moved by a stern determination to avoid perils endangering their peace with the world."—*Reuter*.

ITALY MOBILISES 40 MILLIONS

IL DUCE APPEALS FOR SOLIDARITY

"LET NONE THINK HE CAN BEND US"

(SPECIAL TO "TELEGRAPH")

(By Telegraph. Copyright, Telegraphic Messages Ordinance, 1894. Received, Oct. 3, 8 a.m.)

Rome, Oct. 2.

The long-awaited civilian mobilisation order was issued at 3.30 p.m. to-day. Amid church bells ringing and the repeated blowing of factory sirens, shopkeepers hurriedly closed their premises and sent their employees scampering to don their uniforms. They had two hours in which to prepare themselves and report for duty.

In every town and city the air was filled with martial and patriotic music from the bands of marching regiments and from radio loud-speakers. A forest of flags appeared outside the houses.

Signor Mussolini broadcast his address to the Italian people throughout the world at 5.30 p.m.

Il Duce appealed for solidarity at this hour of national crisis when it was possible that the beginning of hostilities might be announced at any minute.

Meanwhile it is raining heavily and the demonstrators in and around Rome will be drenched.

SANCTIONS WILL MEAN CONFLICT

MUSSOLINI WARNS HIS PEOPLE

SOLEMN HOUR AT HAND

Rome, Oct. 2.

A cheering crowd of 100,000 assembled in the Piazza Venezia to hear Signor Benito Mussolini's speech, which was broadcast to every corner of Italy to-day.

The Secretary of the Fascist Party, General Achille Starace, headed the procession of 10,000 people to the square. The British Embassy was guarded by 300 men, including Carabinieri, policemen and soldiers in steel helmets. Every approach to the Embassy was also closely guarded by armed men.

The Ethiopian Legation, on the outskirts of the city, had a triple barrier of soldiers surrounding it.

After acknowledging the mighty cheers which rose to him from the crowd, Signor Mussolini declared that a solemn hour was come about in the history of Italy.

Twenty million Italians were at that moment gathered in the public squares throughout Italy.

After Italy had contributed to the common victory in the Great War, with 600,000 dead and a million wounded, she received only the crumbs of the bounty which fell to other powers. Signor Mussolini insisted that he refused to believe that France, with her memories of Italy's dead, would agree to participate in sanctions. Italy had tolerated provocations from Ethiopia for forty years, he went on, and the time had come to put an end to them.

WHAT OF BRITAIN?

He refused to believe, he said, that genuine British people would associate themselves with sanctions in defence of a barbarous nation. Nevertheless, they must not pretend to be ignorant of

40 MILLIONS MARCH

"It is not only the Army which marches towards its goal, but forty million Italians, moving in unison with the Army, because an attempt is being made to commit the blackest injustice against them, taking from them their little land 'in the sun' declared Il Duce in the course of his address.

"Twenty years we have waited patiently while the circle has been drawn round us, which would have suffocated our rising vitality.

"Let none think he can bend us: Never before as in this historic period has the people of Italy revealed its strength, spirit and power of its character. Yet against this people, to which humanity owes its greatest conquests, poets, writers and artists, the dare to speak of sanctions."—*Reuter*.

PASSIONATE APPEAL

Signor Mussolini concluded his speech with a passionate appeal:

"Italy of Vittorio Veneto and the Fascist Revolution, to your feet. Let your cries and the affirmation of your unshakable devotion reach our soldiers in East Africa, bringing them comfort and assurance. Il Duce concluded with a definite reference to hostilities in East Africa and immediately afterwards General Starace called for cheers for Mussolini and announced that the test mobilisation would end at 7 o'clock.—*Reuter*.

SHIPPING INCREASES

London, Oct. 2.

The net tonnage of vessels which arrived at ports in the United Kingdom during August, with cargo for discharge at the port of arrival, was 4.2 per cent. greater than in the same month last year, while the net tonnage of vessels that departed from ports at which they had loaded cargo was 1.9 per cent. greater.—*British Wireless*.

the possibilities of sanctions.

"To sanctions of an economic character we shall reply with acts of war," he added, "but Italy will do everything possible to ensure that this colonial conflict shall not assume the range of a European conflict."—*Reuter*.

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CHARMING
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Martha Eggerth, charming Hungarian film star, arrives in Paris flowers in arms and surrounded by admirers.

PUZZLE FOR SCIENTISTS

U.S. "SLEEPING BEAUTY'S" LIFE

New York, Sept. 15. SCIENTISTS in America are puzzled by a real "Sleeping Beauty."

Her name is Patricia Maguire, and she is known as the "Sleeping Beauty of Illinois."

Patricia, a brunette with beautiful eyes, fell asleep on February 25, 1932, a few days before Col. Lindbergh's little son was kidnapped.

She was 30 on April 1, and still sleeps.

Yet her mother says there are signs of improvement, though there has been little change in her daughter's condition in the past five months.

"Pat was a lively, alert girl with beautiful eyes," she said. "I noticed one day early in 1932 that her eyes were getting heavy. They had a sort of dazed, far-away look."

"Then one day she just would not wake up."

Fortunately the girl's muscles used in swallowing react to the stimulus of food and drink.

"She is very good at swallowing," said her mother, who gives her liquids through a tube and also soft foods.

Joy came to the mother's heart some six months ago when Patricia showed signs of re-awakening.

"Now Pat has her eyes open most of the day," she said. "Her condition varies greatly. Some days she is very restless, and at other times she smiles at me, crooks her fingers when I ask her to, and can understand simple things written on a slate."

"Homely Things"

"But," said her mother, "we have never marcelled Pat's hair, had her nails manicured, or given her face treatments."

"Pat never liked 'dolling up,' even in the happy old days."

If there is a Prince Charming who could wake the sleeping beauty, her mother does not know his name, but her faith that some day her daughter will awake remains serene.

"I see slow changes—signs that Pat thinks and feels, though at present she can express nothing of what goes on in her mind," she told me.

When Patricia wakes, what will she want to know first?

Her mother thinks she will ask about "homely things."

Perhaps a secret little diary of their life which her mother is keeping, and which no one is allowed to see, will best answer such questions.

system for the measurement of angles, whatever that might mean, beats me.

And what dark secrets and mysteries lie behind the patent kept under seal for three years on an apparatus for discharging fluid by aircraft?

The Government has even kept secret a method of making hooks and retaining devices for six years! And there are still some age-old secrets they will never reveal.



Patricia Maguire, of Chicago, who has been asleep for 3½ years.

REAL RAFFLES' COUPS

LAUGHED AT POLICE FOR 25 YEARS

Luton, Sept. 15.

DETECTIVE SERGEANT HORACE FROST, of Luton, wants to shake hands with "Flannel-Foot," the cleverest crook he has ever known, who has been responsible for thousands of housebreakings during his 25 years of crime—but he wants to do it behind prison bars.

For Sergeant Frost, now on the retired list, has been on "Flannel-Foot's" trail for years and has travelled more miles in pursuit of him than any other officer in the country.

"I'm afraid 'Flannel-Foot' will always remain too cunning for the police," he added. "He is the exception that proves the rule that crime does not pay. It certainly has paid him, and he seems to laugh at the police."

"Led Us A Dance"

"Flannel-Foot nearly drove me crazy in my efforts to catch him. He is a sort of week-end Raffles. One week-end he would be in Hertford, the next in Bucks, Worcester, Northampton, Bedford, and so on."

"He led us a nice dance, I can tell you. And what did we find when we arrived on the scene of each crime? Nothing, absolutely nothing—that would help us anyway—the side of a safe ripped away; money and stamps gone, drawers forced open. But that was all."

"Loot in the way of silver or bulky articles Flannel-Foot would not touch with a 10-ft. pole. He works secretly and silently, and always alone."

"He never carries a single tool—blow lamp or a jemmy. When he wants tools he steals them on the way to the 'job.'"

PRISON SHIP WITH 673 CONVICTS ON BOARD

Paris, Sept. 15.

THE well-known convict ship La Martinique will shortly proceed on its biennial voyage from the Ile de Re, near La Rochelle, to the French penal settlement in Guiana with its load of convicts.

It will carry one of the biggest loads that it has ever had—673 convicts in all. The boat will be "full up," as every one of the specially constructed cells will be occupied.

The voyage lasts about 14 days and there are 41 warders to look after the convicts.

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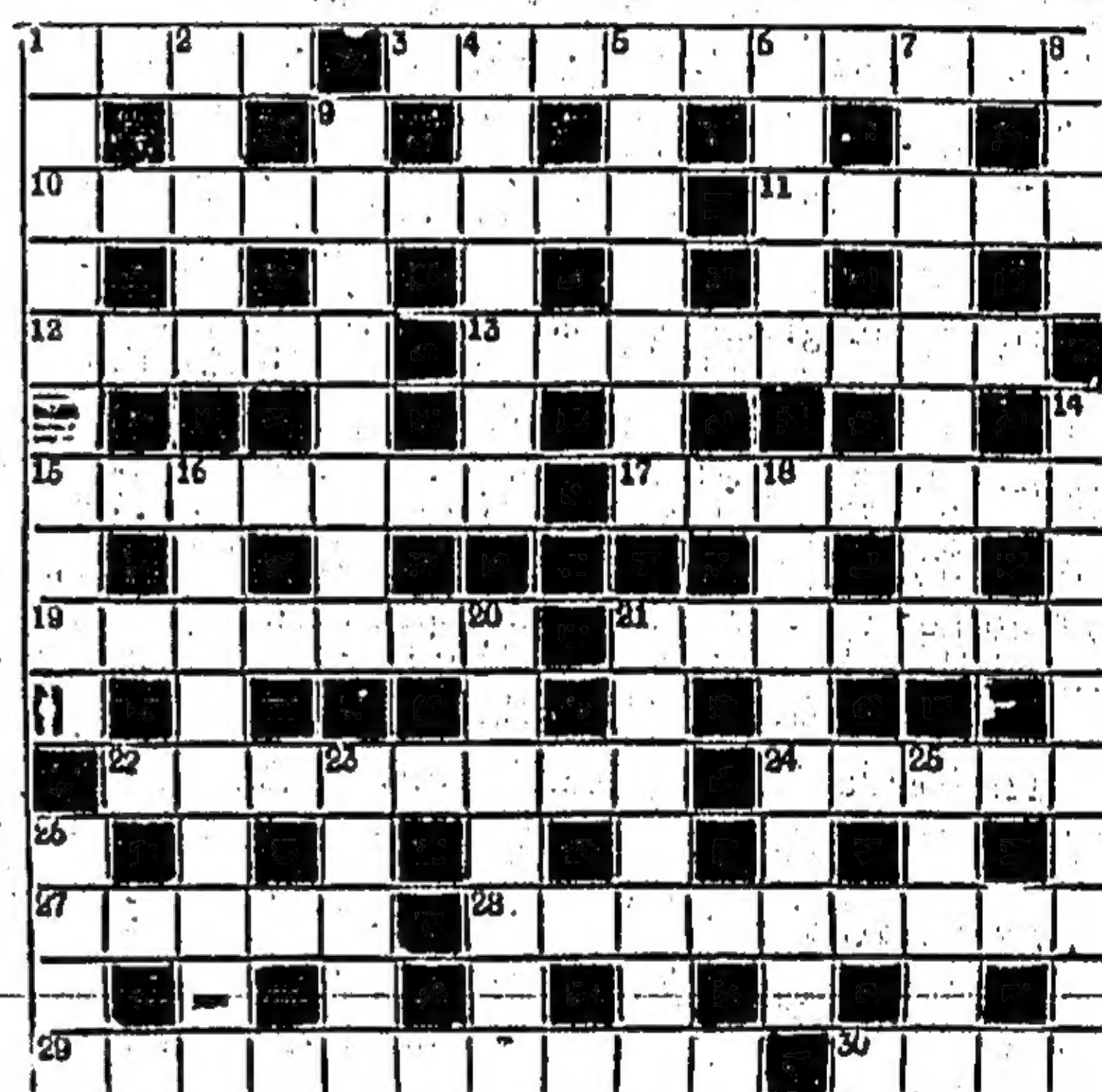
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- 1957. ROCK AND ROLL. IF I HAD A MILLION DOLLARS. Vocal. The Boswell Sisters.
- F5548. LULLABY OF BROADWAY. THE WORDS ARE IN MY HEART. Vocal. Dick Powell.
- F5558. LULLABY OF BROADWAY. F.T. THE WORDS ARE IN MY HEART. F.T. Ambrose & His Orch.

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- 8 O.K. as a simile, but more than one's offensive.
- 10 Not annoy, worsen.
- 11 Deadly if a tall one is investigated.
- 12 A plaid is more than this exam. calls for.
- 13 Curious, but it may be new or old.
- 15 Offence possible only by a bigamist.
- 17 Fabric.
- 19 Admonish, and again show to be correct.
- 21 With this the good gardener has at least one ring.
- 22 I report a great change in Africa.
- 24 Daddy made to hold the light.
- 27 Spare.
- 28 A sorry sort of individual.
- 29 Mental rule (anag.).
- 30 She's upset because it's only a twenny's job.

Down

- 1 Roles for eccentrics.
- 2 Like the tail of a mastiff.
- 4 Only one, apparently, speaks in this building.
- 5 Ground.
- 6 Gather up.
- 7 The way one is placed.
- 8 This is the head.

- 9 Towns and rivers of this name in South America.
- 14 Kept.
- 16 Neutral? But perhaps I have a preference.
- 18 Chemists stock this below the counter.
- 20 Even an amateur slouth may trace a murder.
- 21 What crossword puzzles do to the wit.
- 23 Genial warmth felt, no doubt, by the hardened drinker.
- 25 Mould suitable for palms.
- 26 Continent.

Yesterday's Solution

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SALESMAN SAM

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By Small



OKAY, DUNKIE! YOU KIN HAVE IT!

UNCLE
SAM'S
MIGHT

Science Holds Key To Utopia But Door Remains Shut

ECONOMISTS REFUSE TO AID CIVILISATION

Oxford, Sept. 15.

SCIENTISTS hold the key to Utopia—but the economists will not let them unlock the door.

That, in effect, is what a world-famous chemist told as he worked in his laboratory here to-day.

Between his experiments Professor Frederic Soddy, Lee's Professor of Chemistry at the University and a former Nobel Laureate in Chemistry, sat and explained why he is convinced that science can save civilisation. "It may sound foolish," he said, "but if science was given a free hand and absolute control every world problem could be solved to-morrow."

"The war menace would disappear because in a world of plenty there would be no reason for war."

Crime Of Science

"That is what people do not realise," replied Professor Soddy. "An entirely new civilisation has been created in the scientist's laboratory. The tremendous strides made in research during recent years have made it possible to produce plenty for all."

"Science has done all it can. There is sufficient knowledge to-day in the brains of the scientists to make the world a perfect place in which to live—but the economists refuse to make way for progress."

"That is the whole trouble. Every step forward by science is offset by the folly of the economists and our ridiculous monetary system."

"And so we have the spectacle of wretched poverty amid plenty. Crops are burned, milk is thrown away while people starve."

"The result is that we scientists are attacked for making life too easy. People blame us for the present world problems. They say that we should be checked. Checked! Is it a crime to have worked successfully for the well-being of your fellow-men?"

"The real crime is that science should have been perverted to the

destruction of humanity. I am not alone in that view."

"Every scientist looks with disgust upon a system which employs the results of his research to produce poison gas and other horrors."

Professor Soddy has refused an invitation from the Government to make experiments for the development of chemical warfare. "I believe that science should be devoted to building a new and finer civilisation, and not to devising new and more horrible means of killing."

No Defence Against Gas

"During the war when the Germans introduced poison gas attacks we were forced to retaliate—but there was no excuse for continuing such ghastly experiments after 1918. The result is—and every scientist should be ashamed—that from the laboratories of the world have come the means of smashing civilisation."

"The safety of cities like London, Paris and Berlin has definitely gone. Nothing could save them from complete destruction on the outbreak of hostilities."

"And we scientists know that there is no adequate defence against poison gas and the other horrors that have been perfected."

"The only remedy is to rid the world of any cause for war—and that, if science was used in the right way, would be simple."

"I should like to see the scientists of the world coming together in international co-operation to demand that the boons they are in a position to give humanity are not rendered useless by the action of the economists."

"Things will never be righted until the financial experts approach their problems in the same way that we do—that is with a definite formula by which to work."

NO
FISH
STORY

More fortunate than a majority of their kind which eventually end in the frying pan, this flying fish acts as a courage for Billie Rogers at Santa Catalina Island.



He said to me: "The man who drowns JOHNNIE WALKER deserves to be ignored... I said to him: "The man who ignores JOHNNIE WALKER deserves to be drowned..."

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FIFTY-TWO years ago a short, burly, dark-bearded physician from Lancashire wrote a paper on infantile scurvy and found himself famous.

Briton's Big Desert Adventure

A CORNISHMAN, Mr. Norman Pearn, of Glanville-road, Bromley, Kent, leaves London a few days hence on an attempt to cross three deserts.

He plans to cross first the Sahara and then the Libyan desert.

From this he will pass through Abyssinia. After crossing the Red Sea, he will tackle the most dangerous part of his journey—the dreaded Rub al Khali in the Arabian desert.

Only two white men in the world have successfully challenged the waterless wastes of the Rub al Khali. They are two Englishmen—Mr. St. John Philby and Mr. Bertram Thomas.

Arabs fear this "Empty Quarter," as the desert is called, and there are few, besides those who accompanied the two explorers, who claim to have crossed it.

Mr. Pearn previously crossed the Sahara in 1932. With him was Mr. William Donkin.

Camels Went Mad

They set out from Tuggurt, on the edge of the desert, dressed as Arabs. With them were six camels and two native guides.

They travelled an original route, in the heat of midsummer, with the temperature at one desert fort reaching 160 degrees in the shade.

They battled for 2,000 miles with sand and dust storms. Water was so scarce that the camels had to go six days without liquid.

One guide tried to play them false, and an Arab chieftain, at a time when the two travellers wanted food, water, a guide and camels, tried to hold them to ransom.

Some of their camels went lame, sick and mad, but keeping steadily to a twenty-five-mile-a-day schedule, the men reached Kano, in British Nigeria, four months later.

Mr. Pearn believes that a hoard of ancient gold is hidden in underground caves in the Imam of Yoman's territory.

He said that a British ex-naval officer who was in that quarter for sixteen years had given him some information about it.

His proposed journey will be 4,000 miles long.

Death after intense suffering was then the fate of many children who contracted the disease. To-day that disease is so rare that in the largest children's hospital in England only nine cases have been treated during the past three years.

The young physician was Dr. Thomas Barlow, and his paper made it easy for the disease to be identified and cured. Since that day the nature of the disease itself has changed to a milder form which is almost certain to disappear in a few years.

This month Sir Thomas Barlow, burly and white-haired physician-extraordinary to the King, and former physician to King Edward and Queen Victoria, will celebrate his ninety-third birthday at his beautiful 300-acre estate at Wendover, Buckinghamshire.

Fifty-two years have not dimmed the merry twinkle in his wise old eyes, nor changed the broad Lancashire accent of his youth. High honours have been bestowed on him.

But the greatest reward that he will have on his birthday is that the number of children whose lives have been saved directly and indirectly by his work is so large that even his 300-acre estate would not provide a playground for them.

His success was so great and his fame so widespread that infantile scurvy, the disease he conquered, is to-day known in Germany as "Barlow's disease."

"It is no disparagement of the contributions offered by his successors," the *Lancet* says, "to say that Barlow's original paper out-shines them all."

That is the birthday tribute to Sir Thomas of the members of his own profession.

CHEAP PETROL MADE FROM STONE

SCIENTIST'S FOUR-YEAR EFFORT REWARDED

Sydney, Sept. 15.

A new process for extracting petrol from shale, a clayey stone, has been discovered by a New South Wales scientist, Mr. H. E. Gotting, after four years of research, and will lead shortly to the erection of large works for producing the spirit. Experts are greatly impressed by the process, and remarkably successful results are claimed to have been obtained with the new petrol in cars and aeroplanes.

Mr. J. M. Browne, who has been associated with the inventor in his researches, says that hundreds of Australians could be provided with work in the new industry.

The new petrol, it is claimed, can be produced in a much shorter time, more simply and very much more cheaply than any other shale spirit.—*Reuter*.

Queen Mary Will Surpass French Liner

As a result of secret experiments which have just been completed by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the giant new Cunarder, Queen Mary, will be the fastest and most smooth-sailing vessel in the world.

For some months, tests have been carried on at the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, to prevent possible vibration—so noticeable in the French liner Normandie when she was going "all-out" to win the Atlantic "blue riband."

Greater Horse-Power

The scientists conducting the experiments have now found a cure for this trouble, and at the same time they have hit upon a method of obtaining much greater horse-power from the engines.

There is now no doubt that the Queen Mary will surpass the Normandie in performance and comfort, and will be undisputed "Queen of the Seven Seas."

Science has also perfected apparatus that will enable the vessel to make her own weather no matter what natural conditions may be.

Electric valves connected to the steam heaters will automatically heat the air in cold weather, and the fan system will provide cold air when the weather is hot.

To make room for the Queen Mary when she arrives at New York on her maiden voyage a piece is being cut out of the city.

There is not sufficient accommodation for a liner of her size alongside any of the present piers, and the United States War Department has refused to allow engineers to extend them further into the river.

At enormous cost, a large area of building-land has had to be taken over for the construction of a dock.



The Japanese woman aviator, Kikuko Matsumoto, flew from Japan to Manchukuo. Rewarded with French Hammond prize for 1935, and nominated member of honour of the Hammond Aeronautic Association.

Germany Spending \$60,000,000 On U-Boats

Secret particulars of Germany's new submarines; A confession by one of Hitler's Storm Troop leaders that he and two other Nazis set fire to the Reichstag building;

An assertion that the German Army leaders now hold Hitler at their mercy, and will ultimately wipe him out.

These are striking features of the second volume of "The Berlin Diaries" of a general in the German War Ministry, published by Jarrolds, London.

This general says that Germany's new fleet "would enable us, in the event of warlike complications on the Continent, to intervene decisively on the high seas."

"Or to paralyse the intervention of such third Powers as England and the United States in the Continental theatre of war."

The new submarine programme is estimated to cost \$60,000,000. It includes:

Class A: 1,800 tons displacement. Maximum surface speed, 20 knots; under water, 12 knots.

Arizona's "Polygamy Wives" In Revolt

THEY WORK WHILE MEN IDLE

New York, Sept. 15.

A REVOLT of the women is threatening to break up a "back to nature" colony of polygamists in the wilds of Arizona.

Reports from Short Creek, where the colony has just been discovered, show that the women do all the work while the men live in idleness, enjoying the comfortable reflection that the more children there are the easier the time the fathers will have—as their old age approaches.

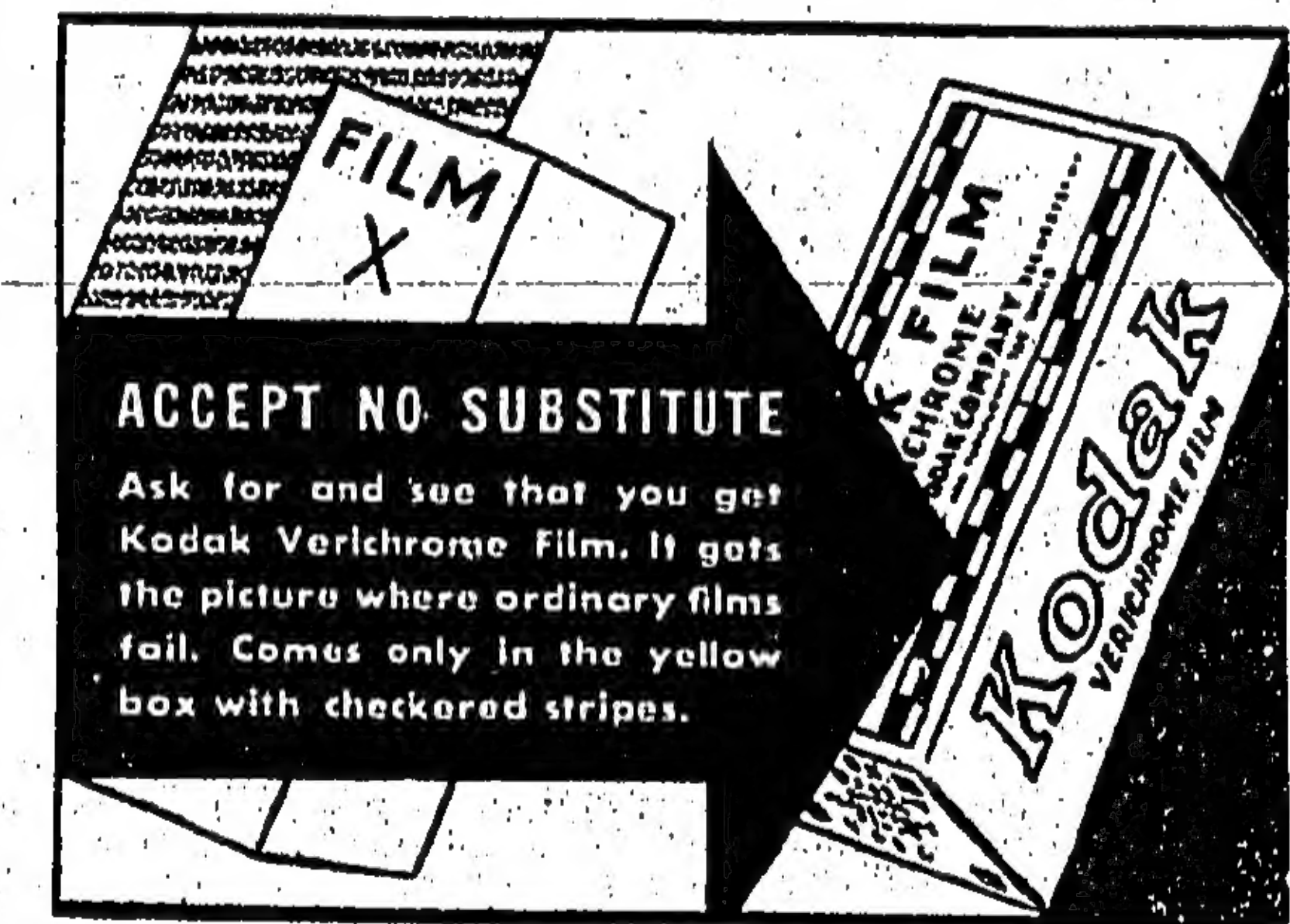
But the women apparently are not so happy about this state of affairs, and it is reported that many of them are leaving the colony.

Meanwhile the polygamists are facing the stern arm of the law. The Kingman County attorney, Mr. Elmo Bollinger, in whose area the colony lies, has sent armed men to round up the suspects and bring them to court.

100 Suspects

Short Creek is situated in wild, mountainous country which is difficult of access. Mr. Bollinger says:

"I am checking up 100 suspects, and expect to bring at least 20 of them into court. These are the last of the polygamists, and we are going to drive them out."



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SERJEANT-AT-ARMS

BRIGADIER CHARLES HOWARD APPOINTED

London, Oct. 2. The King has appointed Brigadier Charles Howard to succeed Admiral Sir Colin Koppel, who has resigned, to be Serjeant-at-Arms in Ordinary. It is the duty of this great officer of state to attend upon His Majesty when there is no Parliament and during the session of every Parliament to attend upon the speaker of the House of Commons.—British Wireless.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Notice is hereby given that on Friday next, the 4th October, the supply of electricity will be interrupted at 2 p.m. in the Tsim Sha Tsui area bounded by Cameron Road, Nathan Road, Jordan Road, Cox's Road, Austin Road and Chatham Road. Supply will be restored before 5 p.m. and the frequency will then be 50 cycles.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

LATEST CABLED QUOTATIONS

The following quotations on the New York commodity exchange are issued by Reuters:

New York Cotton		
October	10.70	11.07/07
December	10.68	11.06/07
January	10.72	11.09/09
March	10.78	11.17/18
May	10.86	11.22/22
July	10.91	11.26/27
Spot	11.05	11.40

New York Rubber		
December	12.00	11.92/93
January	12.07	12.00
March	12.22	12.15/15
May	12.37	12.28
July	12.48	12.43
Total sales—109 lots		

Chicago Wheat		
December	102 1/2	107 1/100
January	102	106 1/100
March	102 1/2	106 1/100
July	102 1/2	106 1/100
Tuesday's sales—49,096,000 bushels		

Chicago Corn		
December	59	61 1/2
January	58	60 1/2
March	58 1/2	61 1/2
July	58 1/2	61 1/2
Tuesday's sales—1,908,000 bushels		

Winnipeg Wheat		
October	92 1/2	95 1/2
December	92 1/2	95 1/2
January	92 1/2	95 1/2
March	92 1/2	95 1/2
July	92 1/2	95 1/2
Total sales—100/100		

New York Sugar		
December	2.57	2.56/57
January	2.14	2.17/18
March	2.13	2.15/16
May	2.12	2.18/19
July	2.17	2.22/23
Total sales—4,000 tons		

New York Silk		
December	1.80	1.81 1/2
January	1.80 1/2	1.81 1/2
March	1.80 1/2	1.81 1/2
July	1.80 1/2	1.81 1/2
Total sales—69 lots		

Montreal Silver		
December	66.25	66.30/60
January	66.50	66.40/70
March	66.95	66.80/90
July	67.50	67.20/45
Total sales—19 contracts		

EXCHANGE RATES

	Oct. 1.	Oct. 2.
Paris	74.31/64	74.29/64
Geneva	15.08	15.06
Berlin	12.18	12.19
Amsterdam	55.0	55.0
London	60 1/4	60 1/4
Shanghai	1/6 1/2	1/6 1/2
New York	4.90 1/2	4.90 1/2
Amsterdam	7.25	7.25
Vienna	26	26
Prague	118.7/16	118 1/2
Bucharest	624	623
Madrid	35.16/16	35.09/64
Lisbon	110 1/2	110 1/2
Hongkong	2/0 1/2	2/0 1/2
Brussels	29.05	29.02 1/2
Monte Video	39.13/16	39.13/16
Bolgrad	215	214
Montreal	4.90 1/2	4.90 1/2
Nokohama	1/2 1/2	1/2 1/2
Hankow	226 1/2	226 1/2
Rio	4 1/2	4 1/2
Buenos Aires	15	15
Silver (Spot)	20 1/2	20 1/2
Silver (Forward)	20 1/2	20 1/2
War Loan	102 1/2	102 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LATEST SHARE QUOTATIONS

The following quotations on the London Stock Exchange have been received by Messrs. Swan, Culbertson and Fritz in conjunction with Reuters, Oct. 1, Oct. 2.

War Loan 3 1/2%		
redm. after 1925	£103 1/4	£102 1/2
Chinese Bonds		
4 1/2% Bonds 1898		
(Eng. Iss.)	£101 1/4	£101 1/4
4 1/2% Loan 1908	£ 99 1/4	£ 99 1/4
5% Loan 1912	£ 78 1/2	£ 78 1/2
5% Reorg. Loan	£ 80 1/4	£ 80 1/4
1913 (Loan 1912)	£ 93	£ 93
5% Bonds 1925-47	£ 93	£ 93
5% Shai-Nanking Rly.	£ 68	£ 68
5% Tient-Pukow Rly.	£ 23	£ 23
5% Tient-Pukow Rly. (Supl. Loan)	£ 23 1/4	£ 23 1/4
5% Honan Rly.	£ 25	£ 25
5% Hukuang Rly.	£ 40	£ 40
1911	£ 11 1/4	£ 11 1/4
5% Lung Tsing U. Rly.	£ 11 1/4	£ 11 1/4

Foreign Bonds and Banks		
German 7 1/2% Int. Loan 1924	£ 57 1/4	£ 57
Japan 5% Sterling Loan 1907	£ 79 1/4	£ 79
Japan 6% Sterling Loan 1924	£ 91 1/4	£ 90 1/4
H.K. & Shai Bk. (Ldn. Regd.)	£105	£104
Charit. Bk. of I.A. & C.	£ 13	£ 13

Commercial and Industrial		
Allied Iron Foundries	37/6	37/-
Associated Elec. Industries	34/3	33/10 1/2
Austrian Motors ord.	40/-	48/6
Banks 5/- sh.	48/3	48/-
British-American Tobacco (bearer)	110/-	110/-
Canadian Colneese Chinese Eng. and Min.	11/3	10/6
Courtaulds	34/6	32/4 1/2
Distillers	91/3	89/6
Dunlop Rubber	36/9	35/6
Electric Musical Industries	25/3	25/-
General Electric (England)	52/3	52/-
Hawker Aircraft Impl. Chem. Ind.	34/-	34/9
O.K. Bazaars	31/3	30/9
Impl. Tobacco	135/-	134/1 1/2
Rolls Royce	148/1 1/2	146/10 1/2
Shai Elec. Constr.	44/6	44/6
Tate & Lyle	79/6	79/-
Turner & Newall	54/-	54/-
United Steel	31/1 1/2	30/6
Vickers ord.	17/4 1/2	17/3
Watney, Combe & Reid def. ord.	72/-	71/-
Woolworths	111/9	111/6

Miscellaneous		
Anglo-Dutch	21/3	20/6
Gulf Refining	19/9	19/3
Rubber	1/6	1/6
Pekin Synd. 2/- ord. sh.	28/1 1/2	27/6

Mining		
Burma Corp. R. 10	11/-	11/-
Commonwealth Mining	11/-	10/7 1/2
Randfontein Estates	50/9	50/-

Oils		
Spaarwater Gold	6/6	6/6
Mining	40/-	39/4 1/2
Spring Mines	243/9	241/3
Sub-Niger	97/6	95/-
Rhokana Corp.		

Bocastora, Panama, Oct. 2.		
Cara Jisala, the Indian "Canibal" has been arrested on charges of killing and eating several persons. He is also charged with robbing the graves containing newly buried bodies when he became too weak through illness to kill any more people.—United Press.		



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VIA SIBERIA ROUTE

Letters and postcards for Europe and South America are forwarded "via Siberia" if so superscribed.

INWARD MAILS

Straits	Conto Verde	October 3.	
Japan	Nagata Maru	October 3.	
Calcutta and Straits	Suisang	October 3.	
Japan	Africa Maru	October 4.	
Haiphong	G.G. Paul Doumer	October 4.	
Saloon	Holikon	October 4.	
Manila	Pres. Coolidge	October 4.	
U.S.A., Canada, Japan, and Shanghai (Seattle, 14th September)	Pres. Jackson	October 4.	
Japan, Shanghai and Europe via Siberia, (London 12th September)	Rajputana	October 4.	
Shanghai and Swatow	Sunning	October 4.	
Japan and Shanghai	Tsutsu Maru	October 4.	
Saloon	Marchal Joffre	October 5.	
Australia and Manila	Nellor	October 5.	
Straits	Penang Maru	October 5.	
Shanghai and Swatow	Sochow	October 5.	
Japan	Brisbane Maru	October 6.	
Japan	Lima Maru	October 6.	
Straits	Pyrhus	October 6.	
Japan	Taka Maru	October 7.	
Shanghai	Andre Lebon	October 7.	
Shanghai	Memnon	October 8.	
Canada, U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai (Vancouver, B.C., 21st Sept.)	Emp. of Russia	October 9.	
Amoy	Tilawa	October 9.	
Haiphong	Canton	October 10.	
Straits	Dakar Maru	October 10.	
Japan	Tango Maru	October 10.	
Shanghai	Burdwan	October 11.	
Australia and Manila	Changte	October 11.	
Japan and Shanghai	General Lee	October 11.	
Japan and Shanghai	Hakone Maru	October 11.	
Straits	Hakozaki Maru	October 11.	
Shanghai	Mirzapore	October 11.	
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan, Shanghai (San Francisco, 13th September)	Pres. Van Buren	October 11.	
Straits and London Parcels (London, 6th September)	Hector	October 12.	
Java and Manila	Tjinalink	October 13.	

OUTWARD MAILS

For	Per	Date and Time
Thursday		
Swatow	Hydrangea	Thurs., Oct. 3, 3 p.m.
Samshui and Wuchow	Kong Ning	Thurs., Oct. 3, 4 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., *C. and *S. America and *Europe via Vancouver B.C. (Parcels for Canada only) and *Europe via Siberia.	Emp. of Canada	Thurs., Oct. 3, 5 p.m.
(Due Vancouver B.C., 23rd October).	Parcels,	Oct. 3, 3 p.m.
Saloon	Reg.,	Oct. 3, 4.15 p.m.
	Letters,	Oct. 3, 5 p.m.
	Lyceum	Thurs., Oct. 3, 5 p.m.
Friday		
Manila, Rabaul, Australia and New Zealand via Brisbane. (Due Brisbane, 21st October).	Nankin	Fri., Oct. 4, 9 a.m.
	Parcels,	Oct. 4, 9 a.m.
	Reg.,	Oct. 4, 9.45 a.m.
	Letters,	Oct. 4, 10.30 a.m.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kwangtung	Fri., Oct. 4, 1 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Tan	Fri., Oct. 4, 3 p.m.
*Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, East and South Africa	Africa Maru ..	Fri., Oct. 4, 2.30 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., C. and S. America, Canada and *Europe via San Francisco, and *Europe via Siberia.	Pres. Coolidge	Fri., Oct. 4, 4 p.m.
(Due San Francisco 23rd October).	Parcels,	Oct. 4, 3 p.m.
	Reg.,	Oct. 4, 4.15 p.m.
	Letters,	Oct. 4, 5 p.m.
Saturday		
Japan, Canada, *U.S.A., *C. and *S. America and *Europe via Victoria B.C. (Due Victoria B.C., 28th October).	Tantalus	Sat., Oct. 5, 9 a.m.
	Parcels,	Oct. 5, 9 a.m.
	Reg.,	Oct. 5, 9.45 a.m.
	Letters,	Oct. 5, 9.30 a.m.
Letters for "Imperial Airways Rajputana Service"		Sat., Oct. 5, 9.30 a.m.

PREPARE FOR H.K. BANK OPENING CEREMONY SET FOR NEXT THURSDAY IMPOSING NEW BLOCK DESCRIBED

The turn of a gold key in the main door by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, Hon. Mr. N. L. Smith, at 11 a.m. on Thursday, October 10, will officially open the new head office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Queen's Road Central.

The Colony's magnificent new building an outstanding example of modern architecture and engineering is now receiving its finishing touches. With the removal of scaffolding the Bank presents an imposing sight.

Representatives of the foreign and Chinese press viewed the building yesterday. Experts connected with the erection, Mr. J. Henshallwood (General Manager of Chubb's Ltd., England), Mr. J. A. Ritchie (Partner of Messrs. Palmer and Turner, Architects) and Mr. L. B. Woolley (special representative of Roneo Ltd., London) were present and explained details.

Although two hours were spent in the inspection time did not suffice to see all.

The following description has been contributed by a special correspondent. Hongkong is generally conceded to be one of the loveliest harbours on the Pacific and it would be difficult to imagine a more picturesque setting for the new Head Office of the largest British Bank in the Far East than the site on the ground sloping upwards from Des Voeux Road, immediately behind Statue Square. Here, on a site 56,000 square feet in area, the new building of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation has been erected. It faces south towards the Peak, with its north facade to the Square and the harbour, and it occupies the space formerly covered by the old Bank building, the Theatre Royal, and Wardley Street, with its frontage of about 247 feet on both Des Voeux and Queen's Roads, towering above the Charter Court on its east, and the Clifford Bank on its west.

Demolition of the former Head Office was only begun on October 11, 1933 but in spite of the arduous task of pulling down the old masonry of the offices and breaking up the reinforced concrete of the strong rooms, which necessitated the employment of compressed air drills and oxy-acetylene apparatus, the site had been cleared by December 10. Most of January was devoted to the sinking of test borholes by the Bank's Construction Managers, Messrs. Logan & Amps, with a view to determining the best type of foundation for the new building. As a result it was decided that the bearing piles should be sunk down to the hard decomposed granite which, previous to the reclamation of the land, had been below the harbour bed. Driving of the 40 ft. sheet piling along the front portion was completed in February, 1934, and progress was made with excavating. Some difficulty was experienced with the enormous boulders, large pieces of rock (some of which had to be blasted) and a thick bed of coral, and also in keeping the excavated portion drained by pumping.

Hives of Industry. While the foundations were being prepared, activities were taking place elsewhere. The stone quarries at Kowloon had become hives of industry, and each shaped and finished stone was numbered to correspond with the Architects' plans, so that work could proceed without delay as soon as the builders were ready on the site. Steel works in England were already making and shipping out the framework of the new building, which is constructed entirely of Chromolloy steel. This material has 40 per cent. more strength than mild steel and has not before been used for the entire framework of any large building. For the new Bank 2,400 tons were imported into Hongkong.

The excavation of the front portion of the site was finished in March, and during April the Construction Managers completed the waterproofing of the raft and foundations below the tower, and the laying and concreting of the main beams of the reinforced concrete raft. Everything was now in readiness for the steel work, the first of which was the setting of the great square and solid base plates on which were erected the huge main stanchions. The framework of the building soon took shape, and while it was rising, another batch of workmen were concreting the main retaining walls to the basement, and setting the intricate steel reinforcement of the new Treasuries. The steelwork at the rear portion of the site did not at first keep pace with that at the front, owing to unexpected difficulties encountered in excavating, but by September this portion of the foundation was also completed, and by October 17 sufficient of the stone-facing had been put into position for the ceremony of laying the Foundation Stone. This was performed by H.E. the Governor of Hongkong, Sir William Peel, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.

Visible Growth. From that time onward the building seemed to grow visibly. The entire framework was in position by November, stonework was rising steadily on all sides, and keeping just ahead of the stone-masons were the workmen engaged in installing the piping for the plumbing of the building and the network of conduits and cables for the lighting and telephone services, and special panel-heating coils were recessed in the ceilings to warm the building in winter. Below in the basement the intricate machinery for the air con-

ditioning was installed, and the stone facing of each floor was finished, windows were put into position in the sub-frames prepared to receive them. Hongkong is not infrequently in the track of typhoons, so the special steel windows, imported from England, have been tested to resist a wind pressure of at least 130 miles per hour.

British Empire Products. It may be noted here that everything used in the construction of the new building, with the exception of some of the decorative material, is a product or manufacture of the British Empire. The marble, British and Italian, like the Kowloon granite, arrived on the spot and numbered to show the exact position in which it was to be placed, and so accurately was it worked by the Architects' drawings that no cutting was necessary on the site. Ashburton and Italian Botticino marble have been used for the interior columns and wall linings, Swedish green and travertine for the floors. Specially skilled workmen were enlisted to fit the Venetian mosaics in the barrel vault of the Banking Hall. No wood has been used in the construction of the building.

The Finished Building. The new Head Office is 220 feet square, and rises to a height of 220 feet towering above all other buildings on the same level. It was the intention of those responsible for the design to embody therein an appearance of confidence and strength, they have certainly succeeded. The strong vertical treatment above the solid horizontal base gives an impression of extraordinary strength and stability, which is fully in keeping with the grandeur of the Peak in the background. Massive piers which rise to the full height of the tower are surmounted by carved figures, each in design, typifying "Men of Vision". At the four corners of the tower-top are sculptured Lions heads, typifying "Strength", each one of which is carved out of a five ton piece of stone.

Main Entrance. The official address of the new building is No. 1 Queen's Road, and it is therefore, on this thoroughfare, facing away from the waterfront, that the main entrance is situated. There is, however, an alternative entrance on the lower, Des Voeux Road, level, south of Statue Square. It is from the harbour that one gets the best view of the edifice as a whole, dwarfing the adjacent buildings, and with the Peak towering behind.

On an impress view from either side one is impressed by the magnificent bronze-work and panels. Much care was given to the designing of these which were specially modelled and cast in England. The main entrance from Queen's Road is up a short flight of granite steps, and through massive bronze gates, surmounted by Norman figures in armour. The main flight of steps is flanked on the east by stairs leading to the hall and lifts for the offices above the Bank; and on the west by a similar short flight, giving access to the Chinese Department of the Bank. Within the bronze doors is an entrance hall which acts as a buffer-lock to prevent too rapid a leakage of conditioned air. Entrance to the main Banking Hall itself is gained through an imposing bronze screen, 13 feet in width and 18 feet in height. It contains three generously proportioned doors, surmounted by artistic panels, the centre one of which depicts the Bank's Coat of Arms. The portico is finished throughout with granite.

Banking Hall. The Banking Hall, 210 feet in length and 95 feet in width, occupies an area of 14,000 square feet and is 27 feet high, rising to 48 feet in the barrel vault over the public space. The public space extends the whole length of the Banking Hall, the barrel vault over being 91 feet in length and 81 feet in diameter.

The Savings Bank, Inward Bills, Drafts, Fixed Deposits and Outward Bills Departments extend along the right hand side, in the order named. Facing them (and taken in order) are the Queen's Road entrance, the Chinese, Cash, Current Accounts, and Correspondence Departments. At the far (Des Voeux Road) end are the Chief Manager's, the Managers and Chief Accountants' offices, the Telegrams, Secretaries and the Brokers' Lobby and Waiting Rooms. There are Mezzanine floors at each end, that on the Queen's Road front being given up to stationery and record storage, staff rooms and lavatories, and that to the north to the Board Room, Correspondence and Filing Offices, the Inspector's Office, Telephone Exchange, etc.

The barrel vault over the Banking Hall is supported by delicately fluted columns of dark Ashburton marble, which contrast pleasingly with the pale and highly polished Botticino marble used for the wall linings, and the cream coloured moulded columns elsewhere in the Hall. The sides of the barrel vault embody richly coloured designs in Venetian mosaics, representing, on the one, the progress of Transport through the ages in the Eastern and the Western hemispheres, and, on the other, a composition portraying the progress of Industry and Commerce. These hemispheres, of which the progress of Transport is depicted overhead, are two allegorical mosaics composed of Ceres, Goddess of Abundance, and Helios, the Sun-God driving his chariot across the sky. The decoration of the vault is completed by semi-circular panels at each end depicting Eastern and Western bankers. It was a happy conception of the Architects to keep the interior of the building extremely simple, save in the richly coloured mosaics of the barrel vault, which is most imposing and interesting.

The public space below is paved with travertine and Swedish green marble, and surrounded by a well designed counter of the same dark Ashburton as the columns, with Belgian black marble at the base and on the top. The floors of the working space behind the counters are of Lintile which is a special thick linoleum of marbled finish, laid in panels with dark bands in which the telephone and other floor outlets from the grid are arranged.

Lighting Effects. Lighting of the Banking Hall is effected by large bronze light fixtures on the ceiling, which throw an even and shadowless light over the entire working space. Bronze wall fixtures provide indirect illumination for the spaces which will not be lit by the ceiling lights, and indirect cornice lighting is employed in the public space and the mosaics of the barrel vault. A grid below the floor enables telephones or light connections to be made at every desk by means of plugs, without long unsightly wire connections.

At the north end of the Banking Hall is the landing of the marble staircase leading down to the Des Voeux Road entrance. Here a bronze screen separates the Hall from the offices of the Chief Manager, Messrs. Logan & Amps, and, etc., which overlook Statue Square. The Managers' and Brokers' rooms are finished with unpolished marble on the walls, travertine floors, and simple plaster ceilings, and here, as in the rest of the building, all the furniture is of metal. Separated from the rest of the building, ventilation has been provided for these administrative offices, so that conditioned air is available when the Banking Hall is closed.

The Des Voeux Road entrance is reached by a bronze staircase with a solid balustrade of Botticino and Ashburton marble. Carved panels in low relief and bronze wall bowls for lighting are features of this staircase. Let us pay a visit to the actual entrance before inspecting the upper ground floor. It is flanked on either side by large bronze lions, similar to those which have attracted the almost superstitious reverence of the Chinese in Shanghai. Symmetrical of the British spirit, they were modelled and cast by Mr. W. W. Wagstaff in Shanghai. Above the Des Voeux Road entrance are five bronze panels worthy of special notice, representing China, Japan, India and the Federated Malay States (in which countries the Bank has important interests) while the centre panel bears the Bank's Coat of Arms.

The lobby within the entrance doors gives access to the entrance hall, off which the bronze grilles with doors leading on the right to the lifts to the offices on the upper stories, and on the left to the Safe Deposit Vault. This is a feature which deserves a paragraph to itself.

Safe Deposit Vault. The Safe Deposit Vault has been specially designed by Messrs. Chubb, of England. The walls, floor and roof of the actual Safe Deposit Room are constructed of special materials, including a patent form of steel reinforcement designed to resist every known form of attack, making it the strongest in the Far East. Heavy steel grilles cut off the Safe Deposit Department from the rest of the building. Through them one can see the 20-ton polished steel door of the Safe Deposit Room. It is constructed of a special steel door which will resist all known forms of safe-breaking, including oxy-acetylene apparatus, yet it is so accurately balanced that when unlocked it can be swung by the pressure of one finger. An emergency door, smaller but of equal strength, is also provided. The vestibule is steel lined, and the Deposit is lined with steel floor ceiling and walls. The floor is of rubber, the ceiling lined with polished steel and the lighting is by cornice illumination. To avoid piercing the walls for air ducts, air conditioning is effected from outside when the door is open by a very ingenious connection which swings around when the door closes. Every known device in the way of electric signals and alarms is installed. Chubb's of the Bank, in addition to renting Safe Deposit Boxes, have at their disposal six large steel strong rooms if they require greater space than provided by the

largest box. Within the heavy steel grille that shuts off the Safe Deposit Vault from the entrance hall, but outside the 20-ton door, is the Custodian's Lobby, at each end of which are small inspection rooms or offices, fitted with steel desks, telephones and other conveniences, for the use of clients who desire to deal with their valuables without removing them from the Banking premises. Each of these rooms is fitted with a special lock, permitting the occupants to open the doors from the inside, but only the Custodian can open them from the outside, thus ensuring complete privacy. Electric indicators show which of the inspection rooms are occupied. In the Safe Deposit Vault itself there are 7,000 steel boxes of varying sizes, which will be available at a reasonable annual rental.

Ingenious Night Safe. A Chubb's Night Safe, of ingenious construction, has been provided in the corridor leading to the Main Entrance for the benefit of clients who desire to deposit their daily takings in safety when the Bank is closed to business.

The rest of the lower ground floor is occupied almost entirely by the Bank's Treasuries, to which access is obtained by a staircase from the Cash Department, as well as by a pass-door from the Des Voeux Road entrance. These Treasuries, like the Safe Deposit Vault, are of great strength, and the burglar-proof doors are fitted with the latest combination locks. Silver can be discharged into them from lorries accommodated in a special Safety Yard, where they are not exposed to public view.

The Treasuries contain space for checking, counting, packing and packing coins and bullion, and the steel shelving is so arranged that dollars can be stacked in a manner that permits of them being easily counted.

A control corridor, connected with the Guards' Duty Room, surrounds the Treasuries, and is so planned that all the doors will be under the Guards' observation day and night. On the closing of the Bank, access to the offices, can only be gained through the Guards' room, and the latter is a room for the receipt and despatch of cheques, thus rendering it unnecessary for messengers to enter any other part of the building. The Treasuries, like the rest of the Bank, are air-conditioned, and compare favourably with those of any other Bank in the world.

The Basement. Below the lower ground floor is the basement, which extends across the entire width of the Des Voeux Road frontage. It is of considerable depth and is employed to accommodate the elaborate air-conditioning machinery, boilers, the incinerators for the destruction of old notes, books and rubbish, and the pumps which are required for various purposes, and a large workshop. The Ammonia Refrigerating Plant is enclosed within a metal and glass screen and is provided with special ventilation to the open air to prevent leakage of ammonia into the building. While this cover the walls and the floor is of red quarry tiling. The basement will be kept as clean as a new pin, for the boilers are fed with oil-fuel, stored in underground tanks below the private roadway to the West of the building, and fed to the furnaces automatically.

The Main Switch Room, on the Des Voeux Road level, and immediately behind the Transformer Room, is the last word in electrical engineering. The entire electrical installations of the building are controlled from this switch board which is 80 feet in length, and here too is the master clock which operates all the electric clocks on the premises. An emergency system of lighting, coming into operation automatically in the event of any breakdown in the main lighting system. The air-conditioning plant operates throughout the building, including the residential flats on the upper floors, maintaining an equal temperature everywhere, and what is even more important, controlling the percentage of humidity. It is supplemented by an invisible panel-heating system, which maintains a comfortable temperature in the cold season without encumbering the floors with radiators.

The Bank, offices and residential quarters are equipped with elevators of the latest type. The metal cars and doors of which have been specially designed to harmonize with the rest of the building. The lifts have a speed of 600 feet per minute, and their operation is almost uncanny, as the opening and closing of the gates, starting and stopping are automatically controlled by the mere pressing of a button by the attendant.

Artistic Flooring. The actual Bank premises include the lower and main ground floors, and the mezzanines, with Staff Quarters on the seventh and higher floors. The Board Room on the mezzanine facing the harbour has walls faced with brown Japanese sandstone, the woodlike veining of which gives a pleasing effect. It has a Botticino marble fireplace, and the same material is used for the panels beneath the marble window shutters, and the shafts of the octagonal columns. The flooring is of Lintile, the latest and most artistic form of linoleum.

From the foregoing description it will be realized that the Banking Hall of the new building is the last word in design and equipment. No wood has been used in its construction—doors, trimmings, desks and chairs, and all other furniture being of steel. The desks are finished in stained maple, the chairs are of special design. Roneo experts from England made a careful study of the Bank's requirements, and all the furniture and equipment has been designed with the object of providing the maximum of efficiency and convenience. The Current Account Ledgers, for example, are stored in light-weight fireproof safes underneath the reinforced concrete counters, and where partitions are required, they are provided by movable steel grilles, or bronze and glass panels.

The luncheon room for the mem-

bers of the Staff is on the seventh floor. Above it is a flat for the Chief Manager and two flats for senior members of the staff. There is also in the tower a Squash Court and changing room, and apartments for certain of the junior staff and for the Resident Engineer. An observation balcony surrounds the eleventh floor, giving an uninterrupted view on all sides.

Office Floors. The intermediate floors between the mezzanine and the seventh are designed as offices for letting, these also being air conditioned and can be reached by fast lifts from either the Queen's Road or Des Voeux Road entrances. The office floors are laid with a special linoleum of green marbled finish with brown liltle coved skirtings. Lavatories throughout the building have tiled walls, ceramic floors, marble divisions with flush valves instead of the usual tanks. The lavatories are elsewhere throughout the building, are of steel, stove enamelled to a rich brown colour.

The building was designed by the Shanghai office of Messrs. Palmer & Turner, Mr. G. L. Wilson, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.A., Architect for the Shanghai premises, being responsible for the design of this building also. The organization and direction of the construction programme was in the hands of Messrs. M. H. Logan and L. W. Amps, M. Inst. C.E., Chartered Civil Engineers, who have brought out from England a staff of expert supervisors and special machinery for the purpose.

Other Features. The Hongkong Electric Company has a special sub-station in the building. Should the supply of city current fail at any time the Bank power station in the basement has an emergency generator. The ground floor of the Bank contains a special X-Ray dark room for the detection of forgeries. About 600 tons of Roneo office equipment is used in the building.

The Architects. Palmer & Turner have been for many years the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank's Architects, having built their old Head Office in Hongkong in 1883, and since then they have built their magnificent Shanghai Office and now have satisfactorily completed their new Head Office in Hongkong.

Palmer & Turner need no introduction to Hongkong. They have left their mark of distinction on many important buildings. At Shanghai also they are well known, their works including the Customs House, Cathay Hotel and Sassoon House, the Metropole Hotel and Hamilton House, Broadway Mansions and the recently completed block of flats for the Cathay Land Company, known as Grosvenor House, and to this formidable list they are adding the new Bank of China (in association with that Bank's Architect, Mr. H. S. Luke). The Bund frontage of which will tower high above the adjacent Cathay Hotel.

They have been responsible, more than anyone else, for the great change in Shanghai's skyline, for no less than fourteen important structures of their design can be seen from the river. This is no mean achievement and is the direct result of the work which prompted them many years ago in 1910, when they built the first high building in Shanghai, the present Union Building. In those days, with no previous experience to guide them, it is almost impossible to foresee the result of building high structures on what is virtually a floating foundation.

Royal Academy Exhibition. The following is an extract from the Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects. Royal Academy Exhibition, 1935. "Mr. George L. Wilson sends his design, with a drawing by Mr. Walcott, of the great new Hongkong Bank, a dramatic and successful skyscraper, with well-balanced wings, and that most difficult thing, a good top story. This is a notable building, of a class that can seldom find its way into Burlington House, for the whole Empire provides few such opportunities to British Architects."

NEW TENANTS. Firms to Shift into The New Bank Building.

It is learned that the following firms will be tenants in the new Bank building: First floor: Messrs. Swan, Culbertson and Fritz; Wallem and Company; Second floor: Dr. Herbert To; Lo, Yung-cheng.

Third floor: Messrs. Dodwell and Co., Ltd.; L. Dunbar and Company; United States Treasury Department; Fourth floor: Messrs. Johnston, Stokes and Master; National Aniline and Chemical Company. (This floor has the splendid terrace and commands a wonderful view of the harbour and surroundings.) Sixth floor: Messrs. Palmer and Turner.

The seventh floor will be the Bank Mess, the eighth floor will be flats for Bank staff while the ninth floor will contain the Manager's flat.

POPULAR WEDDING. SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE'S SISTER WEDS-SWEDE. Washington, Oct. 2. Miss Ruth Wallace, sister of Mr. Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, was married to-day to Mr. P. E. R. Wikman, commercial counsellor to the Swedish Legation here.

Many members of the Cabinet and diplomatic representatives attended the ceremony. The couple are spending their honeymoon in Sweden.—United Press.

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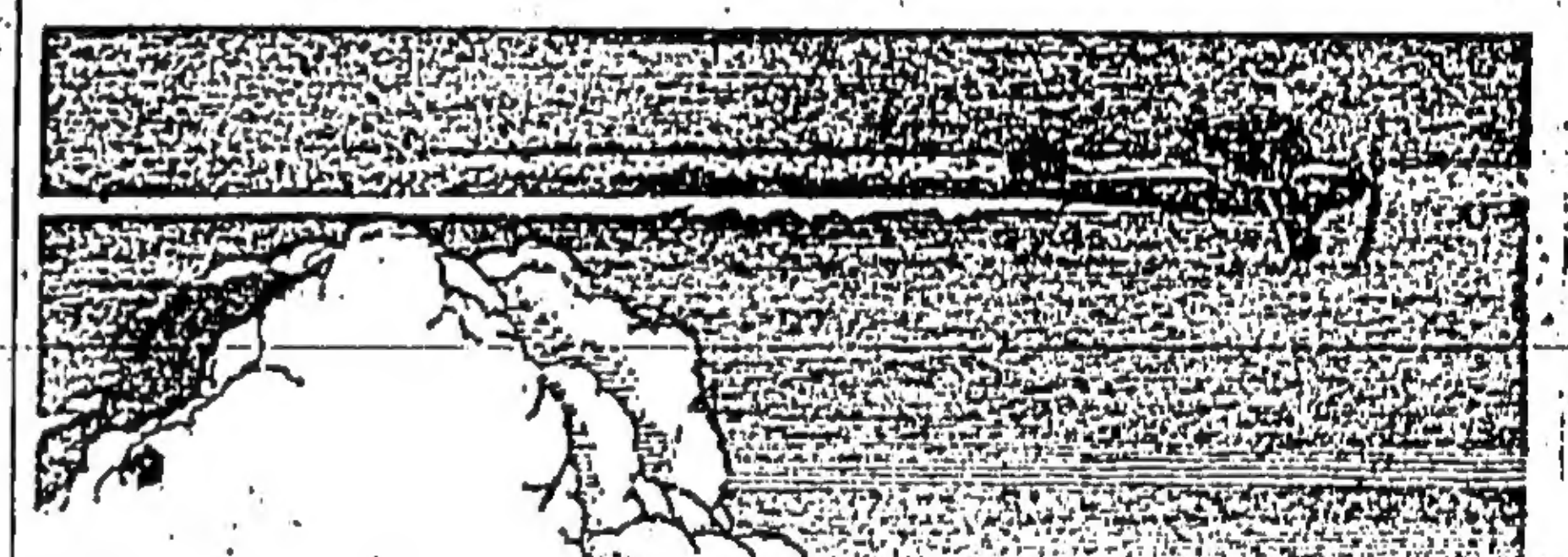
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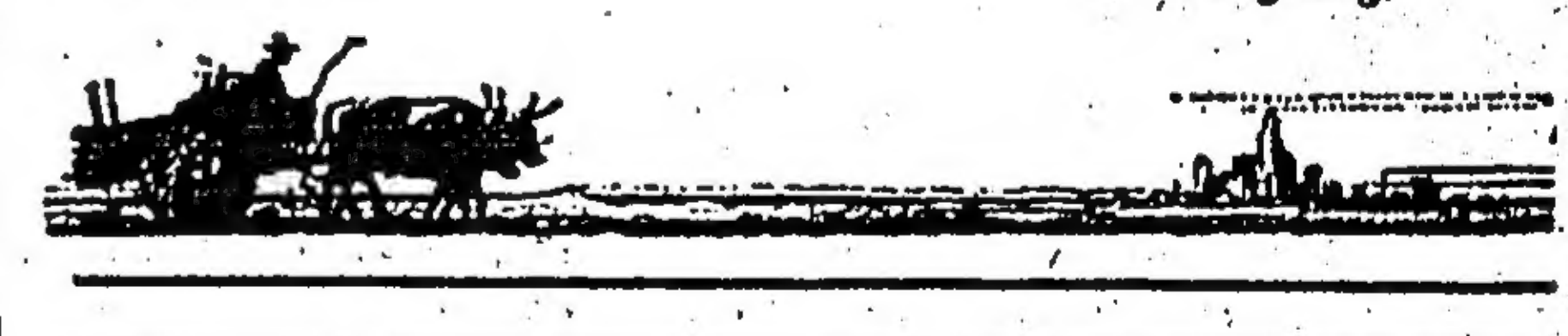
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ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. A. M. Bowes-Smith desires to express her sincere thanks for the kind sympathy extended to her in her bereavement and for the many beautiful floral tributes, and messages of condolence.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

THURSDAY, OCT. 3, 1935.

HONGKONG AS AN AIRPORT

The recent articles in the *Telegraph*, advocating that Hongkong should welcome air liners of all nationalities, without necessarily seeking a *quid pro quo*, have come to the notice of Mr. Harry Harper, the well-known British aviation expert. His views were given at length in yesterday's issue, and they call for comment. Mr. Harper argues that there are complex political and strategic issues involved in the development of modern aviation, and contends that aerial rights conceded by one country must be balanced by reciprocal facilities elsewhere. Therefore, Hongkong, it is submitted, should work in conformity with Imperial air progress as a whole. On general principles, there can be little quarrel with Mr. Harper's viewpoint, but a fact of which he fails to take account is that Hongkong is not a territory in the generally accepted sense of the world; it is a speck on the map, with no extensive terrain over which flying rights could be conceded. In other words, we have little with which to bargain. Admittedly, it would be convenient for Chinese planes to call at this important shipping port, but if they were barred they could easily be accommodated on landing grounds just over the borders of the New Territory, some twenty odd miles away. Moreover, the C.N.A.C. service touches at Canton, with which this Colony has rapid railway communication. It will therefore be seen that landing rights here are not of tremendous value to China and are not actually necessary to her. When we bear this fact in mind and also the point that Macao is offering facilities to the Pan-American service with no question of reciprocal rights involved, there would seem to be no conclusive reason why the policy of Hongkong should not be to welcome air liners of all nationalities, with the primary object of developing the Colony as a big world airport. Mr. Harper brushes aside somewhat brusquely the local tendency to regard Hongkong's aerial development principally from the business standpoint. But, when

all is said and done, it is only natural that this should be the major consideration. Looked at from this standpoint, there would appear to be no convincing reason why Hongkong should be made a preserve of any particular British company. In saying so much, it is not to be inferred that this Colony would not enthusiastically welcome the extension of the Imperial Airways service to this port; indeed, the realisation of the prospect is being eagerly awaited. But, as in shipping, so in aviation, Hongkong should be made the meeting-point of as many services as we can attract to our shores.

NOTES OF THE DAY**AN OLD MAN'S WARNING**

"Everybody is discussing disarmament while every nation is increasing its armaments" . . . a famous old gentleman made this remark a year ago, having been outraged by the nations' violations of peace pacts, by the frustration of the Kellogg Pact and the threatened scrapping of the Versailles Treaty . . . though this and other outworn agreements may be in need of revision. He warned against the senselessness and, indeed, suicidal danger of re-armament. So did most men and women. But rearmament went on because no nation will remain unarmed as long as others are arming. "Each country is trying to attain greater security in the coming conflict," says Sir Philip Gibbs, "so increasing the fears of its neighbours, setting their nerves on edge, and lessening the chance of peace. It is the vicious circle which is whirling us towards calamity."

WORLD'S ACCOMPLISHMENT

To-day we can perceive a world more heavily armed than at any time in history, outside of the Great War years. Italy, with the flower of her young manhood in Africa, stands on the verge of conflict with a million or more Ethiopian warriors; Germany is rushing towards equality in fighting power with other European nations; Russia has the greatest army ever known to civilisation; France has the most powerful air force the world has ever known; America is expending more on naval building than at any time since the War years; Britain, who attempted to disarm alone and set an example to the world, is forced to hasten the reconstruction of her defence forces. And this at a time when every people has felt the pinch of economic adversity, when trade lags and Governments are forced to tax and tax again in order to keep the body and soul of the nation together. Millions in money are spent on relief, and millions of men are still out of employment; yet we still burden ourselves with this monstrous load of armaments.

When, mean the people, shall the national leaders learn the futility of the system which entails this sacrifice and paralysing expenditure? If nations could only appreciate that the stronger they build their armies or their fleets the stronger must their neighbours build their defences, until they themselves are faced with the necessity of adding to their fighting forces again, and yet again, we might have some reason to hope for settled times. But at the moment we have reached such a state of top-heavy armament that something is likely to cause a crash which will echo round the world.

BRITAIN'S BURDEN

British people, foremost in recovery and stability, have been congratulating themselves upon their achievements lately, looking towards another satisfactory budget surplus and a continued reduction of taxes. Mr. Neville Chamberlain warned yesterday that he did not anticipate the surplus which the optimists predicted, largely because of the expenditure made necessary by additions to the defence forces of the nation. So Britain is in the same boat with France, Germany, Italy and all the rest. The pity of it is that she must rearm, that although there cannot be a sane British man or woman who wants to see the nation go to war, the Government must prepare for war. This thing is forced upon us. We cannot blame this crime upon any individual, but only upon the frailty of humankind, the distrust and selfishness which has characterised international dealings since the dawn of what we are pleased to call our "civilisation."

all is said and done, it is only natural that this should be the major consideration. Looked at from this standpoint, there would appear to be no convincing reason why Hongkong should be made a preserve of any particular British company. In saying so much, it is not to be inferred that this Colony would not enthusiastically welcome the extension of the Imperial Airways service to this port; indeed, the realisation of the prospect is being eagerly awaited. But, as in shipping, so in aviation, Hongkong should be made the meeting-point of as many services as we can attract to our shores.

WHITE, YELLOW and BLACK

Shall the Races Live in Peace, or in Strife?

Italy's Dispute With Ethiopia Provokes Issues That Give World-Wide Scope to Controversies Arising From 'Racist' Theories.

By Rex Miller

BECAUSE MUSSOLINI'S legionaries are landing at an obscure port in the Red Sea, Harlem Negroes have been boycotting the Italians who usually sell them ice on hot summer days.

Because dark-skinned Italians are experiencing the hardships of an East African summer, little yellow men in Yokohama are complaining that they may not be able to sell their cotton cloth nor try to raise cotton in Ethiopia.

Because dusky white men are confronting black men along an undefined boundary in Somaliland, sun-browned Arabs are whispering revolt in the tents of the Senusi from Morocco to the Indian Ocean.

Because barefooted black men peer anxiously down on booted white men who are building roads into the highlands of Cush, a round-faced, sandy-haired little man from Moscow—whose Government is holding classes in the technique of Communist revolution for white

men, black men, yellow men and brown men gathered from the four quarters of the globe—has brought the League of Nations Council together in Geneva.

Because white Christians are preparing to slaughter black Christians in the land of Sheba, little boats manned by swarthy Moslems engage in gun-running in the waters which parted before the children of Israel.

All this is merely another way of saying that the Italo-Ethiopian dispute has called up racial questions involving white, black and yellow peoples, and given a world-wide scope to controversies arising from "racist" theories which in recent years have been confined principally to Germany.

It is merely another way of saying that, in this shrinking world, all races now impinge upon one another with a sharpness which, even a few years ago, would have been inconceivable. The principal subdivisions of the human race now live in such close contact with one another that they are confronted with a great decision. Shall the races live in peace, or in strife? The white man, the yellow man, the black man must decide.

The injection of racial considerations into the Ethiopian question is most unfortunate, for the underlying factors in that question are not primarily racial, but economic. Sir Samuel Hoare, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said in the House of Commons on August 1: "A war that claimed to be a war between the white and the black races will throw intolerable obstacles in the path of reconciliation and mutual understanding." Yet it is not surprising that racial and religious considerations have entered into the problem.

First, there is the clash between white and black. Ethnologists explain that the true Ethiopians are really a white race, but there has been such a strong infusion of Negro blood—the very name "Abyssinia" is derived from an Arab word meaning "mixed races"—that to the world at large an Ethiopian is a Negro. Ethiopia is the only independent Negro kingdom in the world. The Republic of Liberia retains a nominal independence, but is actually dominated by American rubber interests. The tribes of Africa, outside Ethiopia, have been subjected to the rule of various European countries. An attack on Ethiopia, therefore, is interpreted by Negroes everywhere as an assault upon the last stronghold of freedom for their race.

In the United States, this racial factor cannot but have repercussions. Mussolini's adventure has thrown oil on unpleasantly smouldering embers in American cities. In South Africa, the West Indies and Latin America, complicated racial situations are certain to be intensified by the echoes coming from the highlands of Abyssinia.

The yellow race intrudes itself into the problem in a peculiar way. A few years ago, it could

have had no interest in events in northeast Africa. To-day, that is changed. The Far East has become a neighbour of the Dark Continent.

Since the time when Japanese destroyers came into the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean during the World War, to act as convoys for allied troops on the way to India, Mesopotamia and East Africa, Japanese sea power has not been indifferent to the naval situation in those waters. Not far behind the Japanese destroyers came the merchant ships, and to-day Japan has a real commercial and property interest in Ethiopia—an interest which Japan does not intend to see obliterated nor curbed by the Italians.

Japan has sent its colonists into every continent that would receive them. There are 250,000 in Latin America. Africa provides a field for colonisation, and there are evidences that Japan intends to cultivate it. Ethiopia is the last part of Africa, apart from unsalubrious Liberia, where Japanese colonists could live without coming under the sovereignty of any European state. The population problem is even more acute in Japan than in Italy. In a sense, present events in northeast Africa are a clashing of two tides, a white tide rolling east and south from Italy and a yellow tide rolling west and south from Japan.

That Japan, the leading exponent of imperialism in recent years, should thus be brought into conflict with the European country which has chosen to follow its example, is ironical, but it is not surprising. Italy flaunts the League of Nations and the Kellogg Pact as Japan has flaunted them, and the result is conflict between the two.

The Sons of the She-Wolf have antagonised the Sons of Sheem, as well as the Sons of Ham. Mussolini is in a fair way to reap the whirlwind as a result of his pose as protector of the Mohammedans. If King Abdulla of Transjordan may be taken as an authority—and he is well qualified to speak on the subject—the Arabs of Arabia, and probably their Moslem kinsmen of Africa and India, are much more eager to enlist under the red, yellow and green of Ethiopia than under the red, white and green of Italy. Certainly the Arabs of Libya will not be slow to take advantage of this Eastern diversion to renew the difficulties they have caused Italy in its largest African colony. A Moslem rising in Tripolitania or Cyrenaica would be a prime embarrassment for Italy.

Mahatma Gandhi has joined his voice to the chorus of protest against Italian aggression, saying, "India cannot ignore Benito Mussolini's threat against the dark-skinned people."

And now, out of this turmoil of races, what great truth arises? Certainly the fact that all races of men now live much too closely together to permit of fratricidal conflicts. Race problems no longer remain neighbourhood problems; they tend to become almost universal in their



BELOW MAHATMA GANDHI joined in protest.

scope. More humility is called for in the attitude of one people toward another.

Too often we quote Kipling: *Oh, East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet,* without going on to the next line, which reads:

Till Earth and Sky stand presently at God's great Judgment Seat.

The world is on trial to-day, on trial to determine whether its government shall be one of brotherly love or of hate. We are "at God's great Judgment Seat" daily. And certainly the time has arrived when East and West, North and South, White and Black and Yellow, can meet on the basis of common sympathy and understanding.

The Very Idea!**A JOKE'S A JOKE****Despite The Age Of Some Of Them**

Clipped By Kelly

The members of a very august body were considering the terms of an address to their sovereign. The address started with the sentence: "Conscious as we are of our own shortcomings. . ."

In the discussion that followed, some held that the phrase did not become their exalted rank, others that some appearance of modesty was called for. The deadlock which followed was finally broken by the suggestion from one of the more silent members that the wording be altered to: "Conscious as we are of one another's shortcomings."

Obviously Fallacious

"Have you a good biography?" said the journalist at Brewer's.

"Yes, indeed, sir," replied the girl. "I have you read 'The Wealthy Reporter'?"

"Perhaps your misunderstood me," insisted the journalist. "I never read fiction."

Speed

The flight of the belga, our newspapers say,

In filling Ico House Street with diabolical dismay.

The shilling, the franc, and the krona, have flown

To regions where stable finance is unknown.

The yen is preparing to take to the air.

The wings of the guilder they're watching with care;

Yet some of them fly with such split-second dash

As 'MY lonely duck when the wife's after cash!

Lament

New Hongkonger: "Is St. Andrew's Ball a dress affair, or do you wear your own clothes?"

RECORDING STATEMENTS

CHIEF JUSTICE'S ADVICE TO ALL GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

APPEALS IN OPIUM CASE

The question as to whether Revenue Officers have the power to detain persons for investigation and to put direct questions to them in order to obtain statements was fully argued before the Chief Justice, Sir Atholl MacGregor, at the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon, when two appeals were brought before him against the decision of Mr. W. M. Thomson, the Kowloon Magistrate, concerning an opium case.

The appellants were Li Ping and Chau Ngau and they appealed against their convictions on charges of being in possession of 3,340 taels of non-Government prepared opium and of doing an act preparatory to exportation of the opium on board the Bank Line steamer, City of Pleasantville.

Li Ping succeeded in his appeal and the conviction was quashed, while Chau Ngau was successful as far as the charge of possession was concerned, but failed in the other.

In the course of his judgment, His Lordship gave the following advice to officers: "I do desire to say what has repeatedly been said, not only by individual judges, but by the Court of Criminal Appeal, that an officer recording a statement should see that it is exactly what the person making it has said. No paraphrase or short cut to the sense of the statement can give exactly the same impression. I do desire to impress on all officers who in the course of their duties have to take statements, that it is of paramount importance that these statements are accurate—not only the sense, but the whole of the sense, and where any part is in answer to a question, the question should be given.

When the case was heard before Mr. Thomson, Li Ping was convicted on the charge of doing an act preparatory to exportation of the opium. He was fined \$1,000 with the alternative of four months' hard labour. Chau Ngau was convicted on both counts and his sentence was a fine of \$9,000 with the alternative of one year's hard labour on the charge of possession, and \$1,000 or in default one year's hard labour on the other.

Three other men were charged with them and they were similarly sentenced.

Mr. G. S. Hugh-Jones appeared for both appellants, and Mr. J. A. Fraser, Assistant Attorney-General, represented the respondent, the Crown—in the appeal of Chau Ngau. The Crown did not oppose the application of Li Ping.

Dealing with the appeal of Li Ping, Mr. Hugh-Jones said he was convicted on September 9 by the Police Magistrate in Kowloon on a charge that he had done an act preparatory to the exportation of prepared opium. The appeal was filed on the following grounds: (1) that the conviction was against the weight of the evidence; (2) that certain evidence was improperly admitted; and (3) that there was insufficient evidence for conviction.

The facts of the case were that on August 30, Chief Preventive Officer Buller, of the Imports and Exports Department, received information of a probable and intended shipment of opium on board the Bank Line steamer—City of Pleasantville, in the harbour of this Colony. He notified the senior Chinese revenue officer No. 66, and an interpreter to proceed to the ship by sampan while he went there independently by motor-boat.

Evidence Reviewed

So far as the evidence went there was nothing whatsoever in the deposition which had any reference to the appellant, Li Ping, except the evidence of Mr. Buller who said that after he had been on board about an hour he found the defendant in the custody of Chinese revenue officer No. 66 near the gangway. The other evidence against him was that of the senior Chinese revenue officer and No. 66, who stated that when they appeared in the gangway they saw two men, one of whom was appellant, standing there.

The two men were arrested and after some delay, were taken to the Imports and Exports Department where they made their statements. The appellant's statement was: "I was born in Canton; I have been in Hongkong for about ten years. I live at No. 62 Staunton Street, second floor, with a friend. I am a watchman employed by the Bank Line. I went on board the City of Pleasantville between 9 and 10 last night with two other watchmen. I saw some men pull up something from the stern of the ship. I did not interfere. I went down the gangway to see what was the matter."

Appeal Allowed

Continuing, Mr. Hugh-Jones said the charge against his client was more or less based on part of his own statement which was to the effect that he did not interfere when he saw some men pulling up something from the stern of the ship. The appellant was a watchman employed by the agents of the steamer, and the mere fact that he failed to perform his full duties could not be construed, he submitted, as doing an act preparatory to the exportation of opium.

The Second Charge

Referring to the second charge of having done an act preparatory to exportation of the opium, Mr. Hugh-Jones stated the circumstances under which the statement was made rendered it inadmissible. Mr. Buller, in his evidence, had stated that he had not definitely made up his mind to charge the appellant, but the circumstances proved conclusively that he must have intended to do so. In the first place, the appellant was arrested for no other reason than at that time except that he had been seen on board the ship; and he was arrested at the same time as the other people who, undoubtedly, had got opium in their possession. He repeatedly been said not only

an officer recording a statement should see that it is exactly what the person making it has said. No paraphrase or short cut to the sense of the statement can give exactly the same impression. It has also repeatedly been said that the officer should first record the question and then the answer, and if that had been done in this case a great deal of time would have been saved. I do desire to impress on all officers, who in the course of their duties have to take statements, that it is of paramount importance that these statements are accurate—not only the sense but the whole of the sense and, where any part is in answer to a question, the question should be given.

In this case the statement is obviously only paraphrase. I am asked by Mr. Hugh Jones to say, in effect, that the last two lines of the statement—the only part which criminally affects appellant—must have been elicited in answer to an improper question. That is an inference which I am not bound to draw and which considering the whole of the case, I do not feel inclined to draw. However, it need not have been left to inference for the reason that the defendant in the court below could have got a definite and conclusive answer.

In my judgment the magistrate was entitled to attach the weight he did not attach to that statement. The appeal so far as it relates to this part fails and the conviction on that count stands.

Mr. Hugh-Jones suggested that the court was justified because Mr. Buller admitted that everything appellant said was elicited by a question and, in his submission, statements should not be elicited from persons in custody. If this statement was discredited there was no evidence at all as regards the possession offence.

Mr. Fraser said His Lordship's questions had put his argument for him very effectively. It was unfortunate that the appellant's solicitor did not cross-examine at the lower court as to what question elicited the incriminating reply but, looking over these replies, they could conjecture very wide and fair questions which might have drawn them. His Lordship had no power to recall evidence on this point and the magistrate, in his discretion, had not objected at the time of the hearing.

Judgment In giving judgment His Lordship said: On the first charge (of possession of prepared opium) it is sufficient to say that even if, for the purpose of this aspect of the case I assume the admissibility of the statement made by the appellant, I am unable to find anywhere in the depositions coupled with that statement, any sufficient evidence, on which the magistrate would have been justified in convicting the appellant on the charge of possession. As far as that part of his conviction is concerned, the appeal must succeed.

On the second count, that appellant committed an act preparatory to the exportation of prepared opium, we find that the whole case turns on the statement made by him at the Imports and Exports Office sometime about 11 o'clock of the morning when he was found on board the steamship. That statement admittedly was made after due caution through a competent and honest interpreter in answer to questions by Mr. Buller.

The question for me to decide resolves itself into: Was the statement obtained in such a way and by such means as to make a statement to which the learned magistrate ought to have attached full weight? I put it that way because I do not think admissibility enters into it at all.

After quoting remarks of judges on the point His Lordship continued: The English law to my mind must necessarily remain unsettled because the question being one of the weight of importance which one should attach to a piece of evidence, it depends on the different circumstances of each case.

There is no rule of law or practice which provides that a statement made in answer to a question is, for that reason, inadmissible. Judges have often deprecated such questioning but I have no doubt that their deprecation has been no more than was suited to the circumstances of the case.

Word to Officers In this case there was a caution and there is no suggestion that the statement was not a voluntary one. My view of the law is, that unless the court in its discretion is satisfied that anything in the answers was drawn by unfair questions, it will be admitted as evidence and due weight will have to be given to it. The question must be primarily one for the discretion of the learned trial judge and I cannot, even after hearing the extremely able argument for the defence put forward by Mr. Hugh Jones, conclude that the statement was taken in such circumstances that no weight should be attached to it.

I do, however desire to say what by individual judges but by the Court of Criminal Appeal, that

an officer recording a statement should see that it is exactly what the person making it has said. No paraphrase or short cut to the sense of the statement can give exactly the same impression. It has also repeatedly been said that the officer should first record the question and then the answer, and if that had been done in this case a great deal of time would have been saved. I do desire to impress on all officers, who in the course of their duties have to take statements, that it is of paramount importance that these statements are accurate—not only the sense but the whole of the sense and, where any part is in answer to a question, the question should be given.

In this case the statement is obviously only paraphrase. I am asked by Mr. Hugh Jones to say, in effect, that the last two lines of the statement—the only part which criminally affects appellant—must have been elicited in answer to an improper question. That is an inference which I am not bound to draw and which considering the whole of the case, I do not feel inclined to draw. However, it need not have been left to inference for the reason that the defendant in the court below could have got a definite and conclusive answer.

In my judgment the magistrate was entitled to attach the weight he did not attach to that statement. The appeal so far as it relates to this part fails and the conviction on that count stands.

SALE OF WORK

QUARRY BAY SCHOOL TO HELP NEEDY CHILDREN

From a desire to help the poor and needy, the Quarry Bay School is holding a sale of work in aid of the Society for the Protection of Children on Saturday, this being the first effort of its kind which the School has undertaken. The proceedings will start at 10.30 a.m. with a drill display, to be followed at 11 o'clock by a prize distribution and opening of the sale by Lady MacGregor.

There will be many attractions at the sale, including a shooting gallery, fortune-telling, bran tub, etc., while coffee, ices and tea will be served. The stalls will include work done by the school children and by parents and friends, a bargain counter, a sweet stall, a children's stall, and others. Special attention is drawn to the stall containing articles from Japan, Peiping and Swatow, the prices of which will be found extremely reasonable, providing an excellent opportunity for securing Christmas presents. In view of the deserving cause, it is hoped that the sale will attract a large gathering.

CHRIST AND JEWS

RETRIAL PLANNED BY GROUP IN FRANCE

Paris, Oct. 2. Influential Jews are planning a retrial of Jesus Christ under Jerusalem's ancient Civil Laws to determine whether Christ was justly condemned or crucified because of personal jealousy. In the event of the latter it is believed that the Jewish faith will cease to consider Christ as a heretic.

He is assuming among Jews a place equal to that which He holds among members of the Christian faith, it is stated.

The Jews plan to reconstruct the situation as faithfully as possible, recreating both the Sanhedrin and the Provincial Roman Court.—United Press.

New Victoria Orchestra. 7.30 p.m. Talk: "Under Big Ben." 7.45 p.m. The Arthur Dalgay Quintet. 8.15 p.m. The Western Studio Orchestra. 8.30 p.m. The News. 8.45 p.m. The Argyle Theatre Orchestra. 9.15 p.m. Close down.

Transmission 3 (G.S.B. 10-11.45 p.m.; G.S.E. 10 p.m.-1 a.m.; G.S.B. 12-1 a.m.) 10 p.m. Big Ben. Evening relay from Westminster Abbey. 10.45 p.m. Orchestral Interlude. 11 p.m. Light Programme. 11.45 p.m. The B.B.C. Northern Ireland Orchestra. 12.15 a.m. Mander and his Tipica Orchestra. 12.30 a.m. The News. 12.45 a.m. Mander and his Tipica Orchestra. 1 a.m. Close down.

Transmission 4 (G.S.B. and G.S.E.) PART I 1.15 a.m. Big Ben. The News. 1.30 a.m. Reginald Dixon, at the Organ of the Tower Ballroom, Blackpool. 2 a.m. Music of West End Shows. The B.B.C. Variety Orchestra. 2.30 a.m. Mander's Balalaika Orchestra. 2.45 a.m. Interlude. 3 a.m. The B.B.C. Military Band. 4.15 a.m. "Under Big Ben." A friendly chat on London, sport, people, and things by Howard Marshall. 4.30 a.m. Close down.

PART II 5.10 a.m. The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall. 5.30 a.m. The Garbham Parkington Quintet. 5.45 a.m. The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra (cont'd). 6.45 a.m. Close down.

RADIO BROADCAST

Relay of Hongkong Hotel Dance Orchestra

Z.E.K. PROGRAMME

From Z.B.W. on a wavelength of 365 metres (845 kilocycles): 5-7 p.m. A Relay of the Hongkong Hotel Dance Orchestra. 7-7.10 p.m. A Concert. Pianoforte Solo—Hungarian Rhapsody No. 11 (Liszt). Pianoforte Solo—Feux D'Artifice (Debussy). Marcel Clampi. Song—Solveig's Song ("Peer Gynt") (Grieg). Song—Lo, Here the Gentle Lark (Bishop). Mavis Bennett (Soprano). Song—Castles in the Air. Song—Always ("Puritan Lullaby"). Derek Oldham (Tenor). Cello Solo—Pleco en Forme de Habanera (Ravel). Cello Solo—Cortège (Gaubert). M. Maurice Marechal. 7.30-7.47 p.m. Talkie Tunes. Selection—The Gold Diggers of Broadway. Selection—Merry Widow (Lehar). 7.47-8 p.m. Vocal Items. Maybe I'm Wrong again. Another one gone. Norah Blaney and Gwen Farrar. Let's lay our heads together ("Jill Darling"). I'd do the most extraordinary things ("Jill Darling"). Frances Day and Arthur Riscoe. 8 p.m. Local Time and Weather Report; Closing Local Stock Quotations. 8.05-10.30 p.m. Chinese Studio Concert. 10.30 p.m. Close Down. 8.05-10 p.m. European Programme from Z.E.K. on a frequency of 640 kilocycles. 8.05-8.18 p.m. Harry Roy and his Tiger-Ragtime. 1. Shino; My Sweetie went away; Sweet Jenny Lee; 2. Farewell Blues; Your Rascal You; Hussy Waters; 3. Fox-Trot Medley (Slow Tempo); 4. Fox-Trot Medley (Fast Tempo). 8.18-8.35 p.m. Song Memories. Form Fours—War Songs Medley. 50 Years of Song. 8.35-9 p.m. Orchestral Music. Pacific 231 (Honegger). Orpheus in Euridyce—Ballet (Gluck). Orpheus in the Underworld Overture (Offenbach). 9-9.15 p.m. A Relay of the Daventry News Bulletin (Copyright by Reuter). 9.15-9.30 p.m. Five Songs by Richard Crooks (Tenor). 1. A Dream of Paradise (Gray); 2. My Song goes round the world; 3. O Song Divine; 4. Only my Song (Lehar); 5. Tell me tonight (Spokansky). 9.30-10 p.m. Dance Music. 10 p.m. Big Ben: Press Bulletin.

ZEESON PROGRAMMES

This Evening's Broadcast From The German Short-Waves

Special programmes for Far Eastern listeners will be broadcast from Zeeson as follows: SOUTH ASIA ZONE (South Asia Zone broadcast from DJB. (19.74 metres) and DJN (11.45 metres). DJB 19.74 m 15.300 kc 1.30-3 p.m. DJN 19.74 m 15.300 kc 4.45-5.15 p.m. DJB 19.74 m 15.300 kc 4.45-5.15 p.m. DJN 19.74 m 15.300 kc 9 p.m.-12.30 a.m. 4.45 p.m. DJB, DJN Announcement (German). 5 p.m. German Folk Songs. Programme Forecast (German, English). 5.15 p.m. Hitler Youth Programme: 5.20 p.m. News in English. 5.45 p.m. Bonfire in Autumn! 5.45 p.m. News in German. 7 p.m. Concert: Light Music. 8 p.m. News in English. 8.15 p.m. Close down DJB, DJN (German). EAST ASIA ZONE East Asia Zone broadcast through DJQ on 19.65 metres (15.200 kc) 1.30-3 p.m. Concert, news at 2 p.m. 9 p.m. Call DJA, DJB, DJN (German, English). German Folk Songs. Programme Forecast (German, English). 9.15 p.m. Hitler Youth Programme: 9.20 p.m. News in English on DJA and in Dutch on DJB, DJN. 10 p.m. German Economics. 10.15 p.m. Bonfire in Autumn! 11.15 p.m. News in German on DJA, DJB, DJN. 11.45 p.m. Current Events (German, English). 12.30 a.m. String-Trio in D Flat Major by Franz Schubert. 12.15 a.m. News in English on DJA and in Dutch on DJN. 12.30 a.m. Close DJA and DJN (German, English).

DAVENTRY PROGRAMMES

To-day's Broadcasting From Four Transmissions

The following wave-lengths and frequencies are observed by Daventry: Call Sign Frequency Wavelength GSA 6,000 kc. 49.20 metres GSB 9,510 kc. 31.55 metres GSC 9,585 kc. 31.30 metres GSD 11,750 kc. 25.53 metres GSE 22,200 kc. 13.51 metres GSF 15,140 kc. 19.83 metres GSH 17,750 kc. 16.94 metres GSI 19,470 kc. 15.47 metres GSJ 15,250 kc. 19.64 metres GSK 21,410 kc. 13.93 metres GSL 6,110 kc. 49.10 metres

Transmission 5 (G.S.B. and G.S.E.) 7 a.m. Big Ben. A Recital by Empire Artists. 7.45 a.m. "Under Big Ben." A friendly chat on London, sport, people, and things by Howard Marshall. 8 a.m. Dance Music. Maurice Winnick and his Orchestra. 8.45 a.m. The News. 9 a.m. Close down.

Transmission 6 (G.S.B., G.S.O. and G.S.L.) 11 a.m. Big Ben. Talk: "Hands across the Sea." 11.15 a.m. Interlude. 11.20 a.m. A Violin: Recital by Orma. 11.45 a.m. The News. 12 p.m. Close down.

Transmission 2

(G.S.J., G.S.H. and G.S.O.) 7 p.m. Big Ben. The Reiland Square and (Continued on Previous Column.)

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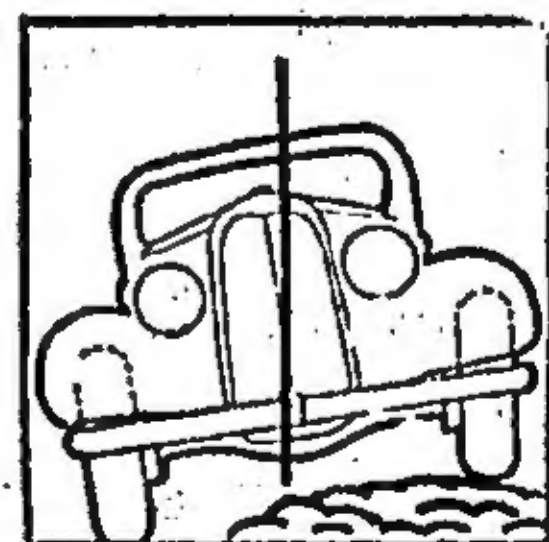
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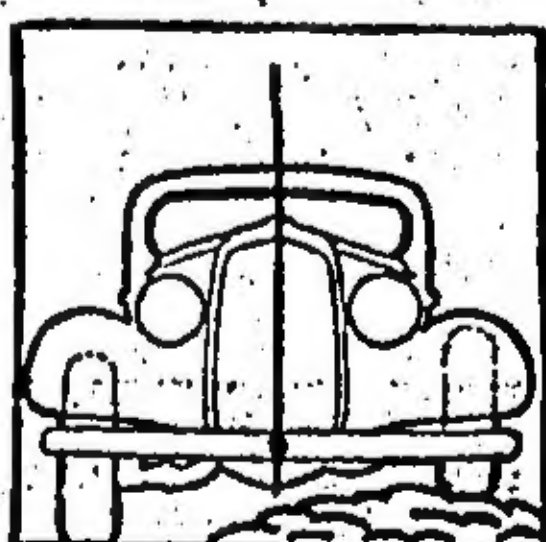
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HENRI COCHET IN TENNIS EXHIBITION IN MANILA

CHINESE SHINE

WEAKENED FOOTBALL SIDE HOLDS ARMY

CANTON ELEVEN IN ACTION

(By "Sagax")

The unavoidable absence from the team of several of the Canton Chinese footballers, greatly detracted from the interest of the soccer match between them and the Army at Sookunpoo yesterday afternoon and, as a consequence, the standard was not as high as would otherwise have been.

However, some delightful football was served up by the two eleven although there were occasions when the game was not as good as it might have been. A draw of one goal each was a fair reflection of the play, although the military side was awarded a penalty from a rather doubtful decision. The referee appeared to hesitate before blowing the whistle for the spot kick.

Fung King-cheung, the South China centre forward, was an absentee and, with others away, the line-up of the team was practically reshuffled throughout.

Even with their weakened side the Chinese were able to hold the strong Army combination but it was obvious from the exhibition as a whole that the majority of the players have not yet settled down to their best form and that as the season progresses they will be able to show their prowess to more advantage.

DEFENCES SCORE

The domination of the defences of both sides over the opposing forwards was a feature of the game which was played, for the greater part of the seventy minutes, in mid-field. It was rarely that the forwards were able to get away together although there were some pretty movements on both sides. It was always when nearing goal that the neat, crisp passing of the forwards broke down and a misdirected kick allowed the opposition to nip in and clear.

The Chinese forwards were the more dangerous of the two combinations and Rowlands, in the Army goal, had much more work to do than did Shu Tan-lam, deputising for Wong Wing. The military players brought off some brilliant saves, although it was on only a few occasions that he was given a real test.

Mak Sui-hin and Fu Cha-hung (playing at left back in the place of Loo Tin-sang) defended soundly but the inability of Higgins to touch his feet from greatly eased the work of the defenders. Lee Kwok-wai, in the pivotal position also worked hard and greatly enhanced his reputation.

The military players were well served by their half backs and had it not been for Layton and Kenehan, the latter particularly, the two full-backs would never have been able to hold Tam Kong-pak and Chan Chan-hing in the way they did. The shot with which "Darkie" Chan beat Rowlands through a pass from Tam who actually made the opening, was the best of the match and would have beaten any local goalkeeper.

The Chinese Athletic leader was always dangerous and played some very clever football. He and Tam were the pick of the Chinese forwards and it was to them that the Canton side owed much for their success in holding the soldiers to a draw. In the forward line for the Army the left flank composed of Baldry and Ridley was always keeping the Chinese defenders busy and several times when the pair broke away the opposition goal was endangered. However, when it was time to shoot the inaccuracy of the forwards relieved many a situation.

Ridley missed several opportunities and on one occasion fumbled a "sitter."



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During our special Sale of Golf Clubs, these will be offered at \$10.50!

They are really a joy to own and use.

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HENRI COCHET

ARSENAL'S MISSED CHANCES

FIRST DEFEAT OF SEASON

FORWARD PROBLEM ARISES

(By CHARLES BUCHAN)

London, Sept. 4. If Arsenal had accepted their chances at Grimsby there would have been a different result. In that case, however, the London club would have got more than they deserved. Grimsby were entitled to the points—they played with splendid spirit and matched their opponents for skill.

Three minutes before half-time Grimsby won the game with as good a goal as one could wish to see. Following a throw-in on the right, Craven took a return pass from Dymond, dribbled a few yards and then sent a wonderful 20 yards left-foot shot hurtling past Wilson.

Yet Arsenal had only themselves to blame when they were in arrears, for they had previously missed a simple opening, provided by Drake, sending wide of the goal when Tweddy was hopelessly out of position.

ANOTHER CHANCE

Early in the second half, too, they should have equalised when a misunderstanding in Grimsby's defence allowed Milne to shoot towards an empty goal, only to see Buck drop from the clouds, as it were, to clear from the goal-line, a performance repeated a little later by Hodgson.

Evidently Grimsby had taken note of the tactics of Sheffield Wednesday when they beat Arsenal in the F.A. Cup last season. At any rate, they emulated the Wednesday by shuffling and re-shuffling their attack in bewildering fashion in the hope of upsetting a man-for-man defensive system. The result was not quite what they expected, for instead of disconcerting the opposition it disorganised their own front line, which, in the opening stages, had promised great things.

Grimsby's defence took the honours of a hard, fast and good game. Hodgson, a big, strong centre-half, was an outstanding personality, dominating the centre of the field and closing Drake's approach to goal. Buck and Hall were terrific-like wing-halves, rarely beaten in the tackle, while Vincent and Kelly covered Tweddy with such cleverness and co-operation that that goalkeeper had little to do. One could not judge the Grimsby forwards as a line owing to the continual changes, but Craven caught the eye with forceful dribbling and Glover made many brilliant runs in the second half.

BASTIN GOES INSIDE

It is apparent that Arsenal have a forward problem to solve; in addition to finishing poorly the attack rarely functioned properly. The chief raiders for Arsenal were Milne and Drake. With Davidson and James foraging together in the centre of the field and Bastin a shadow of his real self, the line quickly became a collection of units dependent upon a long, astute pass for their opening. Even when Bastin had changed places with James for the last 20 minutes there was no improvement.

The defence was as resolute as ever. Compton, a substitute for Hapgood, was the best back on the field, while Crayston and Roberts played their parts gallantly.

Wilson, in goal, made some good saves, but was lucky to escape disaster on two occasions early in the game. When attempting to punch clear he missed the ball completely. The attendance was a ground record for a mid-week game.

Grimsby: Tweddy; Vincent, and Kelly; Hall, Hodgson, and Muck; Dymond, Bastin, Glover, Craven and Morrell.

Arsenal: Wilson; Male and Compton; Crayston, Roberts and Coppinger; Milne, Davidson, Drake, James and Bastin.

STRAIGHT VICTORY IN OPENING MATCH

LEONARDO GAVIA SHOULD SEEK INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

TWO OUTSTANDING FAULTS IN PLAY OF FILIPINO PROFESSIONAL

Manila, Sept. 30.

After defeating Leonardo Gavia, Jr. in three straight sets, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2, in the opening match of the special tennis series at the Rizal Memorial Tennis Stadium yesterday afternoon, Henri Cochet, famous French net ace, declared that the Filipino ace plays a good, heady game and should be sent to Europe to put polish on his technique. The Frenchman, who five years ago was rated as the world's outstanding tennis star, found two major faults in Gavia's style of play but in general praised the local star.



LEONARDO GAVIA

OUR SOCCER FORECASTS

Huddersfield Away To Leeds

(By "Sagax")

The following is a forecast of Saturday's matches in the Home Football Leagues:

FIRST DIVISION

ARSENAL	v Blackburn
BIRMINGHAM	v Chelsea
Bolton	v MIDDLESBROUGH
Brentford	v Wednesday
DERBY	v Wolves
EVERTON	v Aston Villa
Leeds	v Huddersfield
MANCHESTER C.	v Stoke
Preston N.E.	v PORTSMOUTH
SUNDERLAND	v Liverpool
WEST BROM.	v Grimsby

SECOND DIVISION

Bradford	v BLACKPOOL
Burnley	v Newcastle
CHARLTON	v Bradford C.
Fulham	v Tottenham
Hull	v PLYMOUTH
LEICESTER	v Doncaster
Port Vale	v MANCHESTER U.
SHIFFIELD U.	v Notts Forest
SOUTHAMPTON	v Norwich
SWANSEA	v Luton
West Ham	v Barnsley

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTH)

Aldershot	v Millwall
BOURNEMOUTH	v Gillingham
Bristol R.	v Crystal Pal.
CLAPTON O.	v Northampton
COVENTRY	v Watford
Exeter	v Brighton
LUTON	v Cardiff
NEWPORT	v Queen's P. R.
Notts County	v Reading
SWINDON	v Bristol C.
TORQUAY	v Southend

THIRD DIVISION (NORTH)

Abercrombie	v Chesterfield
CARLISLE	v Hartlepool
CHESTER	v Barrow
Crews	v STOCKPORT
Darlington	v Oldham
Gateshead	v WREXHAM
HALEFAX	v Rochdale
LINCOLN	v York
SOUTHPORT	v New Brighton
TRANMERE	v Rotherham
WALSALL	v Mansfield

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (FIRST DIVISION)

ABERDEEN	v Partick
ALBION	v Dundee
CLYDE	v Ayr
HAMILTON	v Hibernian
HEARTS	v Third Lanark
Kilmarnock	v CELTIC
QUEEN'S PARK	v Airdrie
RANGERS	v Motherwell
ST. JOHNSTONE	v Dunfermline
	v Arbroath

A MEETING OF CHAMPIONS

CHINA'S TENNIS EXPERTS

EXHIBITIONS IN SHANGHAI

There will be a series of exhibition games at the Shanghai Tennis Club on Saturday and Sunday, October 5 and 6. Lim Bong-soo, the Singapore champion, Chee Kwok-cheng, the player who defeated Khe Sin-khie in the exhibition at Penang, Tauri Wal-pui, and possibly Khe Sin-khie if he arrives in time, will be seen in action against the Shanghai players, L. Carson, W.A.H. Duff, W. T. Wang, Gordon Lum, and Khoo Hoo-hye.

Chester F.C. have secured the transfer from Birmingham of William Horsman, a wing forward. Horsman is 24 years old and has spent five seasons with Birmingham, whom he joined from Selby. He is a native of Doncaster.

S. Fairweather (Malone) won the Irish Professional Golf Championship over the Belvoir Park course, Belfast, with an aggregate of 293 for the 72 holes. P. Mahon (Dublin) was second with 294.

What Is The Best Age For Sport?

ANALYSIS MADE OF RECORDS

Thirty is the average age of our best cricketers, whether bowlers or batsmen, and 31 that of golfers in the highest championship class.

Approaching 22 is the best age for boxers; on an average the best tennis players are over 28 years old and half way to their 30th birthday, and the best footballers are nearing 21. On an average again sprinters are at the top of their form at 23 and a half, but pole players can be at their best up to the age of 50.

These are conclusions which emerge from analysis of sporting records by Dr. L. Wynn Jones, president of the Psychology Section of the British Association of Scientists.

OPPOSING CHANGE

Dr. Wynn Jones raised an interesting point as to why some men hold their jobs and others fail to do so. "Older men," he pointed out, "are not so interested in situations involving physical hazards, or in anything which interferes with established habits."

"This factor appears to be of great significance for both employer and employee. Many an employer is unsuccessful not so much from lack of abilities, but owing to a disinclination to introduce a change, and the older employee often becomes unemployed not on account of inability, but because he has no desire to change his methods when changes are deemed essential by the management."

Industrial accidents appear to decrease steadily with increasing age, owing to the greater experience and caution of the older workers.

Not so, however, with pedestrian accidents, as is made clear in the rate of fatalities for those who were 65 years of age in an American city.

LOUIS CAN BE LICKED

"I AM THE GUY TO DO IT"

J. J. BRADDOCK'S OPINION

Chicago, Sept. 26. Jimmy Braddock declared here today that Joe Louis can be licked, "and I think I am the guy to do it."

"I am ready for Louis and I hope to get him for my next fight in June," asserted the Jersey Irishman who won the world heavyweight crown from Max Baer last June 23.

Mike Jacobs, the promoter who staged Tuesday night's four-round slaughter of Baer by the Detroit Negro youth, already has announced plans, however, to match Louis with Max Schmeling in June, to be followed by a title scrap with Braddock next September.

But Braddock is under contract with Madison Square Garden, so further hitches in the future programme for the big boys are in prospect.

Meanwhile Louis, according to Jacobs will meet "the best available opponent" in a charity bout at New York in November and then make a static tour of Europe and South America.

The fight experts feel Braddock may give the Tan Tornado a harder scrap than Baer, Schmeling or

COLONY SWIMMERS AT S'HAI

TOMMY BRITTON AVENGED

CHAN CHAN-HING DEFEATED

Shanghai, Oct. 2.

Tommy Britton, the young Shanghai Interporter, who with W. Ward, was beaten by Chan Chan-hing in the 50 yards dash at the V.R.C. Hongkong, in the recent Interport, fully avenged that defeat to-day when he took the decision from the Chinese swimmer in a meet held here.

These two brilliant sprint swimmers met again at the Foreign Y.M.C.A. where the Association fielded a strong team against the combined Chinese of Hongkong and Canton.

Britton flashed brilliant form to beat Chan Chan-hing and thus reverse the Interport decision. The surprise of the evening was the swimming of Starkovsky who pressed the Hongkongite, Chan Chan-hing, in the 100 metres for the Colony visitor to establish a new national record.

Yeung Sau-king, the Chinese girl champion from Hongkong, broke the national record for the 50 metres which she covered in 36.7 secs. She encountered very little competition, otherwise she might have reduced the previous time by a considerable margin. No foreigners competed in this event.

RESULTS

The principal results were: 50 Metres Free Style.—1, T. Britton; 2, Chan Chan-hing; 3, T. Paget. Time: 29.1/10 secs. 100 Metres Breast Stroke.—1, Woo Kou-sung; 2, Chung Sau-kun; 3, K. Yee-lin. Time: 1 min. 26.2/5 secs. 100 Metres Free Style.—1, Chan Chan-hing; 2, Starkovsky; 3, Norman Lee. Time: 56.7 secs. (New National Record). 200 Metres Free Style Relay.—1, Foreign Y.M.C.A. Time: 1 min. 57.6 secs. Water Polo.—Combined Chinese beat Y.M.C.A. by four goals to two. 50 Metres Ladies.—1, Yeung Sau-king. Time: 36.7 secs. (New National Record).—*Reuter.*

\$150,000 CRICKET BAT DISEASE

Ravages Of "Watermark" Causes Damage

The ravages of the "watermark" disease have caused to growers of the cricket-bat willow a loss of \$150,000.

This was disclosed by Dr. W. J. Dowson, of Cambridge, who told the Botany Section of the British Association of Scientists at their meeting last month, that the disease attacked some 10 per cent. of the total number of trees—about 220,000—and chiefly grown in Essex. It caused a "die-back" of the tops and produced a greyish stain in the wood, known locally as a "watermark." The damage was due to a microbe.

Others of the slugger type though few would be willing to predict he can best the Brown Bomber. Braddock can box, is deceptive, is hard to hit and can take it, they maintained.—*Associated Press.*

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SERIAL STORY

One I Love

by LAURA LOU
BROOKMAN

CHAPTER XLI

Mrs. Curtis shook her head. "You must be mistaken," she exclaimed. "I'm sure it couldn't have been Janet." "All right," she said, "where was she two nights ago?" "Why—why, let me see. She was here in this room with me all evening. We were reading—no, I've got that wrong. Last night the Ridge-ways were here and the night before that. Janet was out that evening," she continued, "but she told me she was going to the movies, so you see it must have been someone else."

"But, Betty, I simply can't believe it. Why that sort of thing isn't at all like her! She's always so quiet and reserved."

Betty's voice flamed with anger. "So you'd believe her against your own daughter, would you?" "No, no—that, dear, I simply mean you must have been mistaken. I know you think it was Janet you saw but it must have been someone else. It's so easy to make mistakes like that. When she comes back I'll ask her."

"Don't do that!" Betty cut in sharply. "Do you think I should worry out with a crowd of hoodlums who'd tell you about it? If you're so sure this precious Janet is a saint I guess that's all there is to it. But if you wake up some morning and find the silverware or your diamonds gone don't blame me. I've done the best I could to warn you."

Mrs. Curtis glanced down at the diamond ring she was wearing. "Oh, dear!" she said. "I suppose now I'll worry. But you must remember Janet came to me with the highest recommendations from your uncle. Bruce had known her for a long time and he said she was absolutely reliable."

Betty's lips formed a narrow crimson line. "Well," she said, "as she arose, 'I'm through with the whole affair. I thought I should tell you what I saw and I have!' She walked across the room and paused, frowning. 'Why in heaven's name don't you get some new draperies for this room?' she asked. 'Those things are positively archaic. Nobody's using dark colours any more.'"

"But I like them," her mother objected. "And they'll be good for a long time yet. With things the way they have been lately I don't like to go to expense that isn't necessary."

"You ought to have the whole room done over. And the library too. The whole place is moth-eaten."

Mrs. Curtis bridled. "It's my home," she said, "and it's comfortable. I'm perfectly willing for you to have all the modernistic clap-trap in your apartment you want but I want my home to suit myself."

Betty had paused before the window. She whirled suddenly. "Janet's coming," she said. "Promise me you won't say anything about what I told you—if she was there she'd deny it and if she wasn't it doesn't make any difference. Promise me!"

Mrs. Curtis nodded. "I'll promise," she said, "but just the same I suppose I'll worry. Oh, dear! I wish you hadn't said a thing about it!" They heard the front door open and a moment later Janet appeared.

"Here it is," she said, handing the book to Betty. "It took me a little while to find it. It was underneath some things on the dressing-table. And here's the key."

Betty said, "Thanks," and glanced at her wrist watch. "It's time for me to go," she told her mother. "Don't forget what you promised me."

A moment later she was gone. Janet returned to her work and did not see Mrs. Curtis again until lunch. It was a quiet meal. Janet was wondering if the older woman did not feel well when Mrs. Curtis said abruptly, "Janet, why don't you ever bring any of your friends to the house? You could use the little room off the library for a sitting room if you'd like."

"Why—thank you. I guess I just hadn't thought about it. I don't have very many friends."

"But you're young. You've lived in Lancashire several years. You must know some young people."

"Yes, of course. I've known lots of girls in offices where I've worked but they go away or get married or somehow you lose track of them."

"Haven't you any young men friends?"

"Not many. Most of the men at the Ever Home office were married and—well, I was always pretty busy."

"I should think an attractive girl like you would have a lot of beaux."

Janet hesitated. "I used to be engaged," she said, "but that's all over now. There's one boy I go out with some times. He's the one I went to the movies with the other night."

Mrs. Curtis said, "Oh!" and then, "Why don't you ask him to come here some night? I'd like to meet him."

"I will," Janet agreed doubtfully. She was thinking of an evening spent in the little room off the library would not be particularly cheerful. She would be self-conscious and so would Jeff. It was unusual for Mrs. Curtis to ask questions about her personal affairs. Why had she suddenly become so interested?

"I'll ask him," Janet promised, and then, to change the subject, asked, "What time will you want Frederick to take you to the club house this afternoon?"

"About three o'clock, I suppose."

If Mrs. Curtis were going to the club house at three it meant Janet would have the rest of the afternoon to herself. She said, "Will it be all right if I go down town after you've gone? There's some shopping I ought to do."

"Certainly, my dear. Go whenever you like. I won't need you."

Nevertheless Janet's time was taken up until nearly three o'clock. She was dressing when she heard the car in the driveway. That meant that Mrs. Curtis would soon be on her way. It was 20 minutes past three when Janet left the house and walked to the bus stop. The day was warm

and yet there was a hint of fall in the air. Tall cosmos and yellow chrysanthemums nodded their heads in the breeze—the only flowers left where a dozen "rattles" had bloomed a few weeks before. Another week and September would be gone.

Almost six months had passed since Janet had left the rooming house and moved to Mrs. Curtis' expensive home. "Wonder," she thought, "where I'll be in another six months?"

It was rather exciting. In six months she would be in a different city, doing entirely different things. Janet hadn't quite decided where she was going. That was the chief reason for her trip down town to-day. She wanted to inquire about fares at the railway station. New York was the favoured destination if it didn't cost too much. If it did there were half a dozen others.

During the ride down town she planned eagerly. She had a little over \$200 in the bank. Three weeks' salary added to that and she would have enough. A week from Saturday she would tell Mrs. Curtis that she was going away.

Janet discovered with surprise that the bus had reached Centre street. She pressed the button and descended. Mrs. Curtis was the nearest department store and she went there. She bought hose, a re-sil for her vanity case and a bottle of liquid shampoo. Then she hurried to the railway station and approached the information desk.

The young man behind the counter was most obliging. He got out time tables and handed them for her, quoted prices and wrote the figures in the margin of the page. With the time table folders tucked under her arm Janet turned away. Disregarding thrift, she stopped at a shop on the corner and ordered a soda. She ate the cooling confection thoughtfully. Already she was seeing herself miles away from Lancaster and for the first time the thought frightened her. In a strange city without friends, without even one acquaintance what would she do if she couldn't find a job? If she should lose her money or become ill to whom would she turn?

"But I won't lose my money!" she assured herself scornfully. "I won't be ill. Other girls have made their own way and I can, too!"

Nevertheless the adventure had lost some of its glamour. When Janet reached her own room she put the time-tables away and did not look at them again.

There was scarcely time anyhow. Mrs. Curtis arrived before Janet was down stairs and shortly afterward dinner was announced.

It was in the living room later while Janet was dealing out the cards for a second round of two-handed bridge that the telephone rang. Lucy answered. "It's for you, Mrs. Curtis," she said. "It's Mrs. Carlyle."

The older woman rose and left the room. Two minutes later she was back. "Janet!" she cried, "toll Frederick I want the car. And hurry! We'll have to go at once!"

"But, Mrs. Curtis, what is it?" "Something terrible has happened. Betty's been robbed!"

(To Be Continued.)

CINEMA NEWS

NOTES FROM THE THEATRES

No-one is ever disappointed in Paul Muni. On the contrary he seems to grow in artistic stature with each succeeding picture. His work in "Scarface," in "I am a fugitive from a Chain Gang," and "Bordertown" established him as one of the outstanding stars on either stage or screen. Now, in a role which matches intensity, his portrayal of "The Fugitive from a Chain Gang," a greater Muni appears in the First National Picture "Black Fury" which is scheduled to screen at the Queen's Theatre soon, and sets a mark for artistry that will probably be unchallenged for this year. It requires a great vehicle to give real opportunity to a great artist. "Black Fury" is that. Karen Morley has the role of the sweetheart. William Gargan is excellent as the treacherous mine policeman who betrays the simple girl and then discards her. Others in the cast are worthy of special mention for their portrayals include Vince Barnett, Henry O'Neill, Tully Marshall, Mae Marsh, Sarah Haden, Willard Robertson and George Pat Collins.

"George White's 1935 Scandals" George White, the master showman, who made the word white stand for something new in the gay white way, is proud of his humble origins. He worked his way from the bottom to the top. At the moment the life stands for "George White's 1935 Scandals," the glamorous, mirthful and tuncful spectacle which will start on Saturday at the King's Theatre, with a galaxy of 10 master stars, 200 beauties, and six song hits. This production, sponsored by Fox Films, is the last word in the career of the man who gave Broadway fifteen smash hits, and whose name is synonymous with sparkling ultra-modern entertainment. A galaxy of stars bring their unique talents to the 1935 second edition of the "Scandals." They are Alice Faye, James Dunn, Ned Sparks, Lydia Robert, Cliff Edwards, Arline Judge, Eleanor Powell, Benny Rubin and Emma Dunn. George White conceived, produced and directed the entire production, and in addition appears in this musical extravaganza. Comedy, drama, dance, song, spectacle and humour are interwoven in the strong plot.

RKO-Radio's prize-winning dramatization of "Little Women," Louisa M. Alcott's immortal story of the life, love, laughter and tears of a fine old American family in the Sixties wins a high place in most anyone's "best list." It is now showing at the Star Theatre. The picture was adapted from a popular play, Arnold Koffel, Marina Schubert and Phillips Smalley have roles in the supporting cast.

"Little Women" RKO-Radio's prize-winning dramatization of "Little Women," Louisa M. Alcott's immortal story of the life, love, laughter and tears of a fine old American family in the Sixties wins a high place in most anyone's "best list." It is now showing at the Star Theatre. The picture was adapted from a popular play, Arnold Koffel, Marina Schubert and Phillips Smalley have roles in the supporting cast.

Six special songs were composed for the production by the well-known song writers, Jack Yellen, Herb Magidson, Joseph Meyer, and Cliff Friend. These songs have become popular hits wherever heard.

"All The King's Horses" Carl Brisson and Mary Ellis, Paramount's two premier singing stars, are brought together in the leading romantic roles of "All the King's Horses," a blend of melody, comedy and romance which comes to the Oriental Theatre on Friday and Saturday. Miss Ellis, long one of the foremost singing and dramatic stars of the London and New York stages, makes her bow to the film public in "All the King's Horses." Brisson made his film debut in "Paramount's Murder at the Vanities," assisted by a cast that includes Edward Everett Horton, Katherine DeMille and Eugene Pallette, these two enact the story of a king and queen whose public life interferes with their romance. The king sneaks off to try the gay life of Vienna and leaves a double in his place. When the queen mistakes the double for his Majesty and the king can't be found, a royal crisis threatens. But it all comes out all right in the end, to the accompaniment of tunes by Sam Coslow and Lenny Hayton, designed by Lefroy Jones, and some of the best songs of the year.

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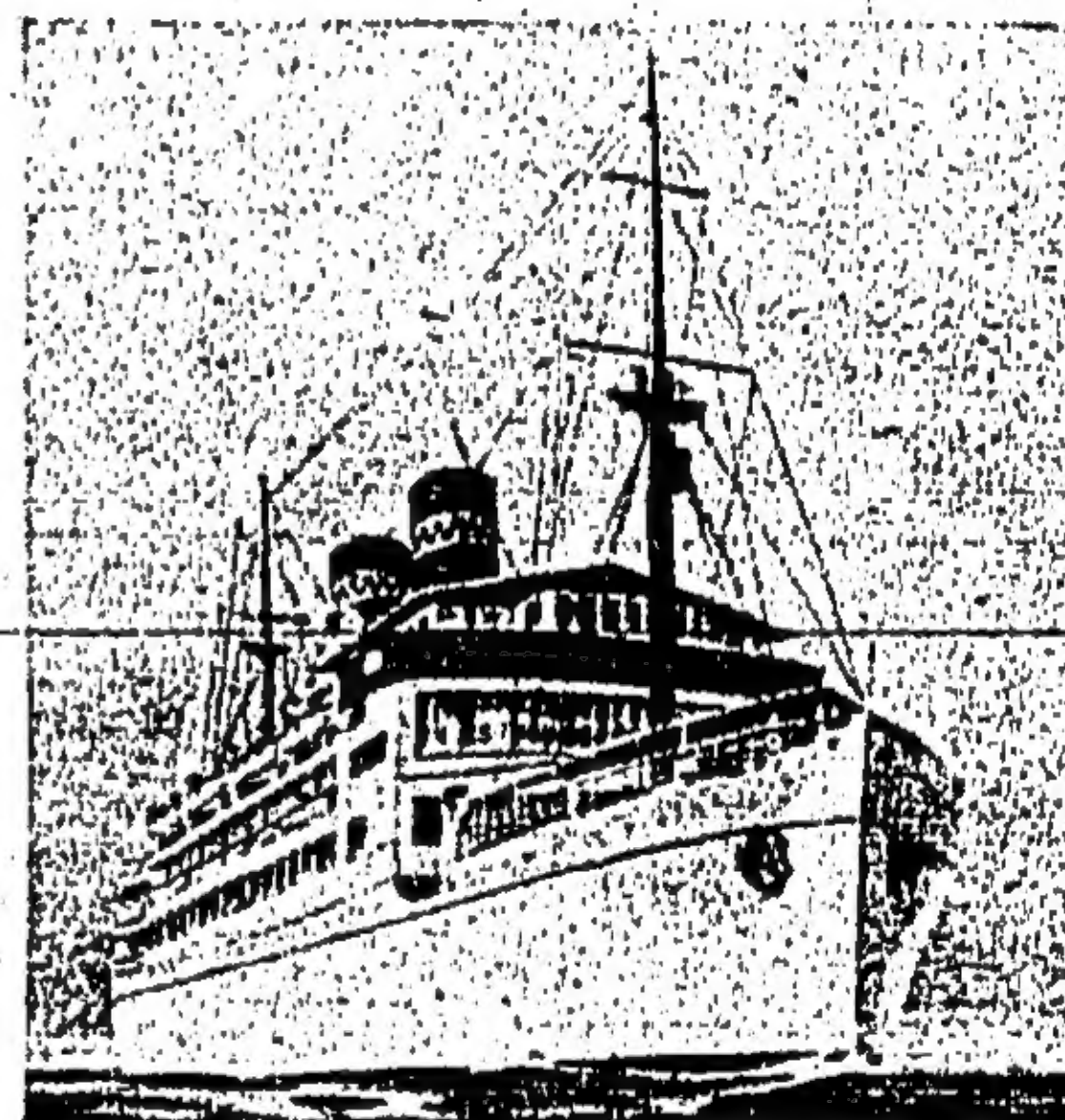
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CINEMA NEWS

(Continued from Page 10.)

repulsing the romantic advances of Tiltan-tressed Ginger Rogers? William Powell does it in "Star of Midnight", the romantic mystery drama in which he and the glamorous Miss Rogers are teamed by RKO-Radio, now showing at the King's Theatre. Ginger's intentions are "strictly honourable". She means matrimony, and doesn't beat around the bush about it. The debonaire Powell, however, is a wily and attractive bachelor. He keeps the lovely Miss Rogers and the audience guessing as to his actual feelings about the whole matter. The intriguing romance of the picture is woven about a baffling mystery in the disappearance of a beautiful woman and the strange murder of a newspaper columnist. Powell and Miss Rogers join forces to run down clues, with more than plaudits for cleverness at stake. Supporting the news screen team is an array of well known players including Paul Kelly, J. Farrell MacDonald, Ralph Morgan, Leslie Fenton, Gene Lockhart, Vivian Oakland and Russell Jopson.

"Hard Rock Harrigan"

One of the most unusual locations for a motion picture, ever used, was the interior of the 18 mile Cochinella tunnel of the mighty Colorado River Aqueduct project where many of the scenes of "Hard Rock Harrigan", the latest Fox Film outdoor action release, which is due at the Alhambra on Sunday with George O'Brien in the starring role, were filmed. Much of the time, the company worked at a spot two miles below the surface of the mountains 15 miles in from the mouth of the tunnel.



The depression isn't over just because some things are on the mend.

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One case each of Diphtheria, Meningitis and Puerperal Fever were reported to the local health authorities on Tuesday.

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GERMAN OFFER

NON-AGGRESSION PACT WITH AUSTRIA

Vienna, Oct. 2.
It is understood that General Von Papen, the German Ambassador in Vienna, has been instructed by Herr Hitler, the German Chancellor, to offer to Austria a non-aggression pact for a period of five years under the following conditions from the German side:—Firstly the cessation of all propaganda against the Austrian Government in Germany and Austria and the dissolution of the Austrian Legion in Germany; secondly that Germany will purchase more Austrian goods; and thirdly the raising of the "thousand mark blockade."

In return Austria must cease her anti-German attitude and eventually participate in the German-Polish-Hungarian Alliance; secondly, she must cease her drastic police measure against Nazis in Austria; and thirdly she must gradually release all Nazis in concentration camps.

Austrian Approval
The plan has been strongly advocated by General Gombos, the Austrian minister, whose recent visit to Berlin was closely connected with the question, and has been approved by Dr. Schuschnigg. The offer is strongly opposed by Prince von Starhemberg whose influence would be considerably weakened by such a pact.

General Von Papen is now in Germany attending the reburial ceremonies of President von Hindenburg, but it is expected that he will have a conference with Dr. Waldeneck, the Austrian Foreign Minister, shortly after his return to Vienna.—*Reuter.*

Berlin, October 2.
Official circles describe the report of an offer of a non-aggression pact to Austria as without foundation.—*Reuter.*

BETTER FILMS MOVEMENT

BRITISH INSTITUTE ACTIVE

London, Oct. 2.
It is announced that the British Film Institute is now prepared to examine films which producers may desire to submit and will issue a voucher to the effect that the films have been "approved by the Institute as of educational and cultural value" in the case of those reaching an approved standard in respect of general accuracy, artistic quality and intelligence. The scheme is advanced with a view to aiding the development of a discriminating public.

The second annual report of the Institute comments on an important experiment in East Africa to test the educational possibilities of films among backward peoples. Films are to be produced, with native settings and actors, which will demonstrate new methods in sanitation, health, infant welfare and in agriculture. Others will seek to interpret to the native mind Western ideas in education, law and administration. There will also be entertainment films based on native traditions, legends and life.—*British Wireless.*

THE SCAPEGOAT

WANG CHING-WEI CARRIES CHIANG'S ODIUM

Shanghai, Oct. 2.
Describing Mr. Wang Ching-wei's return to office as a political tragedy, the *Manchester Guardian* says that for some time Mr. Wang was an able, intelligent and genuinely disinterested man, who accepted the ungrateful part of taking the responsibility for Marshal Chiang Kai-shek's pro-Japanese policy, despite ill health and the odium of the last Chinese humiliation.

His position was so intolerable that he resigned and Marshal Chiang Kai-shek became thoroughly alarmed lest he should be compelled openly to accept responsibility for his own policy, and he put the utmost pressure on Mr. Wang to reconsider his decision.

Finally Mr. Wang consented to resume his triple office of Premier, Foreign Minister and scapegoat for Marshal Chiang, who can continue to hunt with the Japanese hounds and run with the Chinese hare.—*Reuter.*

AVIATION DEVELOPMENT

London, Oct. 2.
When the Aerodrome Owners' Association, which now has 44 affiliations, of which 30 are Municipal authorities possessing landing grounds, meets for its second annual Conference next January, it hopes to be able to consider a report on the general survey which the Air Ministry has undertaken with a view to the planning of the main lines of development for inland commercial air routes and the necessary provision of ground organisation.—*British Wireless.*

BRITISH CABINET PREPARED

(Continued from page 1.)

London, Oct. 2.
The British Cabinet, under the leadership of Mr. Stanley Baldwin, is prepared to accept the offer of a non-aggression pact with Austria, provided the pact is limited to five years and includes the cessation of all propaganda against the Austrian Government in Germany and Austria.

It is stressed here that while Britain has made known that she will take no action, except collectively, France is not abandoning her moderate stand. Well-informed sources believe that sanctions would not be so excessive as to accentuate the international tension and that European complications in the Mediterranean therefore seem to be avoided.—*Reuter.*

EDEN REPORTS

London, Oct. 2.
At a meeting of the British Cabinet to-day, the Minister for League Affairs, Mr. Anthony Eden, reported fully on the recent events at Geneva and his colleagues endorsed his actions as British representative on the League Council and its committees in connection with the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

It is not supposed that the Cabinet concerned itself with the general policy of the British Government towards the dispute of the League, since that has been already laid down and enunciated in the clearest possible terms by the Foreign Secretary.

According to present arrangements Mr. Eden will leave for Geneva by train to-morrow and should reach Geneva on Friday morning. The Committee of Thirteen meets to-morrow to begin consideration of drafts upon which experts have been working for the last few days with a view to preparation of the Committee's report under Article 15 of the Covenant.—*British Wireless.*

ITALIAN TROOPS CLASH WITH ETHIOPIANS

(Continued from Page 1.)

Moussaoui in the province of Aussa. The telegram was at once communicated to the Council and State members of the League, and Senator Ruiz Guinazu, President of the Council, conferred with the Secretary General M. Ayoel.

Press messages state well-informed circles in Geneva consider the turn of events as pointing to the opening of hostilities. No collision between Italian and Ethiopian forces would appear to have occurred and this evening there was no suggestion of an emergency meeting of the Council. Should hostilities break out before the Committee of Thirteen has completed its work it is presumed in London that the Council, and the Assembly also, will be summoned immediately. The Council will have to determine whether there has been resort to war within the meaning of the Covenant. If it is established that one or other party has committed a breach of Paragraph 1 of Article 12 of the Covenant, Article 16 would as a consequence become operative.—*British Wireless.*

MAY REDUCE OIL PRICE

CALIFORNIA CUT PREDICTED

San Francisco, Oct. 2.
Another reduction in California crude oil prices is feared in oil trade circles as a result of an increase being allowed for October production to 590,000 barrels daily, compared with the previous quota of 531,000.

The action of the cartelment committee is a definite shock to trade observers, who are of the opinion that it is little more than legalisation of over-production.—*Reuter Special.*

R.F.C. DEBT TANGLE

NEW YORK LOAN EXTENDED

New York, Oct. 2.
The R. F. C. loan of \$15,600,000 to New York, which matured yesterday, was extended sixty days, pending a final decision on the proposed refunding of the entire R.F.C. debt of \$27,500,000 and the bank debt of \$63,000,000. The latter has been the subject of prolonged discussions, culminating in a heated exchange of criticisms by the R.F.C. and New York's financiers.—*Reuter Special.*

THE KUOMINTANG

CANTON DEMAND FOR CONGRESS CANCELLATION

Canton, Oct. 2.
Canton leaders are urging Nanking to cancel the Fifth National Congress of the Kuomintang, scheduled for November 12, because Canton's proposals demanding the punishment of traitors and terrorists, and a definite foreign and domestic policy have been rejected on the ground that they were received too late.

Canton leaders declare that the agenda was prepared a year ago, and the agenda for this meeting should include the Canton proposals, the original agenda being now obsolete.

In view of this disagreement the breach between Canton and Nanking has widened.—*Special.*

The Union News adds that the Central Authorities informed the South-west that the four proposals in their circular telegram of September 16 cannot be submitted now, as all resolutions were received a year ago.

The South-west telegram dated October 1 demanded Nanking to call off the Congress since their proposals are not included in the agenda for the Congress. The message pointed out that resolutions submitted a year ago were out of date. The telegram strongly criticized the recognition of representatives elected three years ago.

"Such a Congress is illegal and cannot produce any effect," the telegram concluded.

The four proposals of the South-west circular telegram of September 16 are: (1) punishment of traitors, (2) punishment of those who undermine the Party and nation (3) a definite foreign policy, and (4) a minimum economic programme for the welfare of the country.—*Union News.*

South-West Cables

Canton, Oct. 2.
The South-West authorities tonight released for publication three telegrams recently exchanged between Nanking and Canton on the question of the Fifth National Congress.

On September 16 Canton telegraphed to the Central Executive Council asking that four proposals, which Canton submitted last year providing for readjustment and adoption of a definite foreign policy be included in the agenda for the forthcoming Congress.

Nanking's reply of September 21 declined to comply with the request on the ground that the proposals in question arrived at Nanking too late last year and consequently must be left out of the agenda.

Strongly criticising the Central Authorities for their action the South-West leaders to-day despatched a further message to Nanking declaring that the four proposals still exist in the political conditions of the country, which the National Congress is supposed to review and discuss.

If Nanking can claim that any proposal admitted after August 18, 1934, was too late to be included in the agenda then it must be assumed that the Congress in November was not prepared to deal with happenings during the year past.

Should such be the case there would be no sense in convening the Congress. The message further declares that the national position for the year past under the direction of Nanking has become from bad to worse and Nanking must assume responsibility for any grave situation that might result from the Congress' failure to discuss the Canton proposals.—*Reuter.*

BRITISH LABOUR

DECISIVE SUPPORT FOR SANCTIONS

London, Oct. 2.
The Labour Party Conference at Brighton has carried by 2,168,000 votes to 102,000 a resolution supporting the executive's policy in favour of the League of Nations applying sanctions in the event of an outbreak of war between Italy and Ethiopia.—*Reuter.*

British Colonies

London, Oct. 2.
Winding up the debate on sanctions at the Labour Conference held at Brighton, Mr. Herbert Morrison emphasised that the League with all its imperfections of the world was the only good thing that came from the Great War.

He contended that military sanctions could not be ruled out. If the League collapsed on this issue it would be more or less finished indefinitely. He considered that all Crown Colonies should be under the League. It did not follow that British Crown Colonies were no longer to be under British administration. He felt that the British were still the most considerate administrators of colonies in the world.—*Reuter.*

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ITALIAN TROOPS CLASH WITH ETHIOPIANS

NEGUS REPORTS TO COUNCIL

BRITAIN PREPARES FOR EMERGENCY DEFENCE MINISTERS IN CONFERENCE

Paris, Oct. 2.

Italian troops and Ethiopian irregulars clashed at Moussaali and some dead are reported on both sides, according to a telegraphic despatch to Le Soir from Addis Ababa.

This same paper reports that three separate Italian columns, totalling 2,000 men, have penetrated the Moussaali region in Ethiopia, but have not yet made contact with the Ethiopian regular army.—Reuter.

GENEVA WARNED

Addis Ababa, Oct. 2.

In a telegram to the League of Nations, the Emperor of Ethiopia complains that the Italians have violated the Ethiopian frontier south of Mount Moussaali. He adds that the Italians are establishing a base in Ethiopian territory with the object of organising a big attack and suggests the League Council send observers to the spot or obtain confirmation of the violation of the frontier from the French authorities in French Somaliland.

The Italian Legation in Addis Ababa is sending its archives to the railway station and is burning its documents in the Legation garden.—Reuter.

READY TO ACT

Geneva, Oct. 2.

The text of the Ethiopian Emperor's telegram is being circulated to all members of the League Council with the utmost urgency. A meeting will probably be called very soon. It is possible to summon the Council at any time, as the Committee of Thirteen, which meets to-morrow to hear its reports, comprises all the members of the Council except Italy and Ethiopia, and in order to constitute a full Council it is only necessary to summon these absent members. The Italian delegation is at present in Rome, except for minor officials.

League circles are unwilling to believe that Signor Mussolini has taken the final decisive step. But all members view the latest news from Addis Ababa and the test mobilisation in Italy to-day with the greatest apprehension.

Italian circles, however, do not consider that the Italian troop movements signify that the actual opening of hostilities has been made, but that the Army is merely seeking new strategic positions.—Reuter.

HUGE MOBILISATION

Geneva, Oct. 2.

Independent reports received here confirm that there is a concentration of about 50,000 Italian troops, with aeroplanes, in the Moussaali region, where the frontier is somewhat vague. Thus it is impossible at present to state whether the advance into Ethiopian territory has actually occurred.

The request of the Negus that the League send observers immediately will be discussed by the Committee of Thirteen to-morrow. Mussolini's speech at Rome is generally regarded as leaving slight hope for peace. It appears to many to be his last speech before action and one observer described it as his "war speech."—Reuter.

NO CLASH YET

London, Oct. 2.

Messages from Rome and Geneva report important developments in connection with the dispute between Italy and Ethiopia. The League Secretariat has received a telegram from the Emperor of Ethiopia alleging that Italian troops have violated the frontier in the region south of Mount Moussaali.—Reuter.

BRITISH CABINET PREPARED

CLOSE WATCH ON DEVELOPMENTS

MINISTERS CONSULT

London, Oct. 2.

While it is believed that the Cabinet meeting this morning found itself obliged to wait for further developments from Geneva, there is reason to think that an arrangement has been made by all Ministers to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency.

Meanwhile full authority has been given to the Defence Department.

FLEET MOVEMENTS

Haifa, Oct. 2.

All British warships have left on emergency fleet tests for an unknown destination.—United Press.

Departments to take such measures as might be required by circumstances, in consultation with the Prime Minister.

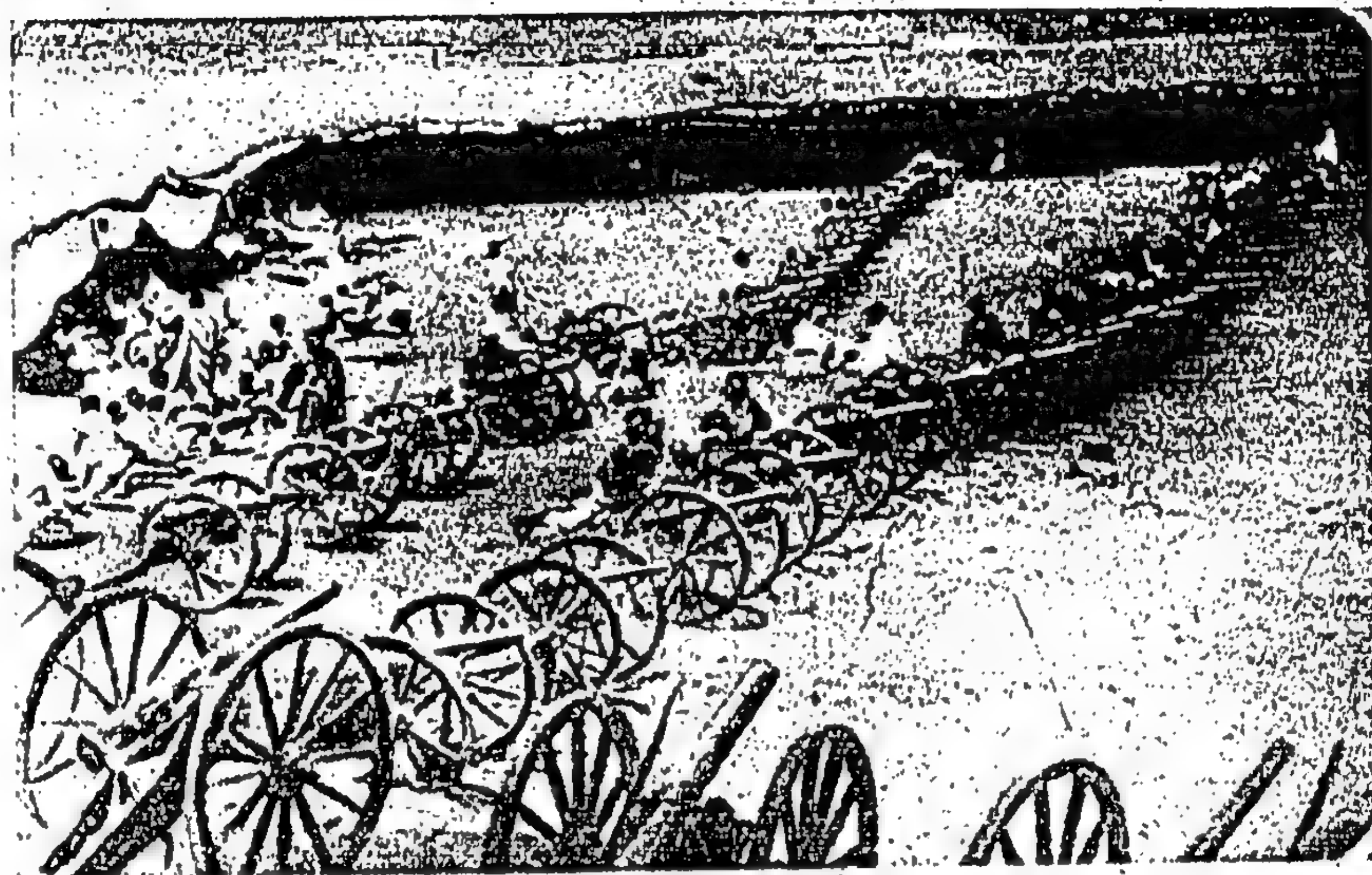
This afternoon, Mr. Stanley Baldwin held consultations with all three Defence Ministers, the War Minister, the Lord of the Admiralty and the Air Minister. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Samuel Hoare, Mr. Walter Runciman, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald and Sir John Simon were also present.

Britain's Air Chief, Sir Edward Ellington, and the First Sea Lord, Sir Ernle Charles and Sir Robert van Sittart were among the high departmental officials who also attended.—Reuter.

ITALIAN ASSURANCES

Paris, Oct. 2.

It is learned in semi-official circles that the Italian Ambassadors in London and Paris are



This picture of Ethiopian artillery shows a park of light guns. They are of decidedly obsolete appearance, but are said to have been recently imported from Europe.

LEAGUE'S ACTION AWAITED

OBSERVERS MAY RUSH TO AFRICA

LAVAL WAITS FOR EDEN

Geneva, Oct. 2.

The League Council may decide to arrange immediately for aerial observations to establish whether an Italian violation of the Ethiopian frontier has occurred at Moussaali.

Should such violation be established a meeting of the Council and probably of the Assembly would follow at once.—Reuter.

EYES ON GENEVA

Paris, Oct. 2.

All eyes are now concentrated upon Geneva's next move and the rapid assembly of the League Council is expected to be one of the first steps.

After M. Pierre Laval, the French Prime Minister, faces the Cabinet on Friday, Mr. Anthony Eden, British Minister for League Affairs, is expected to bring instructions from London which will enable M. Laval to work out a steering programme for the Committee of Thirteen.

Meanwhile, anxiety is widespread at the proximity of the reported Italian advance to the border of French Somaliland, but well-informed observers express doubt as to whether French territory will become involved.

It is learned that French troops are en route to Djibouti to reinforce the garrison there, but are not expected until next week.—Reuter.

Labour Votes For Sanctions

LARGE MAJORITY AT CONGRESS

Brighton, Oct. 2.

The annual Labour Congress voted 2,168,000 to 102,000 in favour of the application of sanctions against Italy if Italy invades Ethiopia.

Each delegate's vote had the numerical value of the number of party members he represents.

By an earlier vote, the Congress denounced Fascism as the greatest single menace to world peace.—United Press.

POWERS DISCLOSE POLICIES

GERMAN INTEREST IN SITUATION

ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE

(Special to "Telegraph")

(By Telegraph, Copyright, Telegraphic Messages Ordinance, 1891. Received, October 2, 6.30 a.m.)

Berlin, Oct. 2.

Officials are watching the situation closely, and interest has been heightened by the news that non-members of the League are to be asked to define their attitude.

Although the official view has not so far been divulged, it is expected that Germany will strictly adhere to Herr Hitler's recent declaration at Nuremberg to the effect that Germany did not intend to meddle in matters which did not concern her.

Herr Hitler was staying near Tannenberg when news was re-

CUBS DEFEAT TIGERS

FIRST BLOOD IN WORLD SERIES

New York, Oct. 2.

Detroit's hopes of a world pennant sustained a severe blow to-day when the Tigers suffered a reverse in the World Baseball Series which opened at Wrigley Field before packed stands.

The Chicago Cubs, winners of the National League, won from the Tigers, the American League champions, by three runs to none.—Reuter.

Belgium stands firm

Brussels, Oct. 2.

The Government would remain faithful to the Covenant, the League and the Treaty of Locarno, declared M. van Zeeland, Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking to a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber and the Senate.

M. van Zeeland denied that the recent visit of Herr von Ribbentrop

ULTIMATUM TO WESTERN SILVERITES

THOMAS MAY QUIT THEIR BLOC

INSISTS ON HIGH PRICE

New York, Oct. 2.

Senator Elmer Thomas, who is en route to Salt Lake City where the Senate Committee, headed by Senator Key Pittman, is meeting to discuss the Government's policy on October 12, declared in the course of an interview to-day that the Administration's silver policy is a "failure," which forecasts his desertion from the Western Silver Bloc unless they make a definite stand for the remonetisation of silver on the basis of \$1.29 an ounce.

"I am going to lay down the proposition that unless they remonetise silver I shall have no further interest in the silver programme," said Senator Thomas.

He further said that his whole incentive is to raise the price level and to get more money into circulation, "but if we cannot have a metallic base for our currency, we must have a managed currency."

Senator Thomas predicted that if there is no remonetisation, the price of silver would collapse with the eventual change in the Administration when the present silver programme would "probably" be reversed.—Reuter.

had any special significance, adding that only general questions were touched upon in the discussions.—Reuter Special.

U. S. NEUTRALITY

San Diego, Oct. 2.

Reiterating the determination of the United States to remain neutral, President Roosevelt delivered a message to the "war-threatened world" in a speech at the California Pacific Exhibition.

The President said it was not surprising that many of their citizens felt a deep sense of apprehension lest some nations repeated the folly of twenty years ago and dragged civilisation down to a level from which worldwide recovery might be almost impossible.

"Despite what happens in the Continent overseas," declared the President, "the United States must remain unentangled, and free. They not only desire peace, but are moved by a stern determination to avoid perils endangering their peace with the world."—Reuter.

TAXES TO MEET H.K. DEFICIT?

FIRM UNOFFICIAL OPPOSITION

SIR HENRY POLLOCK URGES PAY CUTS

Speaking on behalf of the Unofficial members as a whole, the Hon. Sir Henry Pollock, during the Budget debate in the Legislative Council this afternoon, entered a strong protest against any additional taxation being imposed during the coming year to meet a possible deficit in the finances of the Colony.

Should any such deficit occur, he said, Unofficial members contended that it should be met exclusively by cuts in the salaries of Civil Servants. In support of this demand, Sir Henry drew attention to the heavy taxes imposed in 1931 to meet the cost of increased Government salaries, such taxes being still in force, and declared that to make the taxpayer pay more would be a palpable injustice.

Sir Henry also commented on the fact that the Secretary of State had already, without Unofficial members or the Finance Committee of the Council being in any way consulted, sanctioned a scheme whereby any deficit might be met partly by additional taxation and partly by cuts in Government salaries, and described this procedure as being unconstitutional.

COLONY BUDGET SURVEY

EXPENDITURE CUT ADVOCATED

KOWLOON'S AFFAIRS

Unofficial members of the Legislative Council this afternoon expressed their views on the Colony's Budget for the coming year, supplementing the principal speech delivered by the Hon. Sir Henry Pollock.

The Hon. Sir William Shenton surveyed the economic position of the Colony at some length, and urged a ten per cent. reduction in expenditure, or if that is found impossible, a five per cent. cut. He was supported in this view by the Hon. Mr. J. J. Paterson, who further advocated a reduction in postal rates and the abolition of the Government telephone system.

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga dwelt in lucid manner with knowledge on the exchange problem, expressed the hope that Sir Frederick Leth-Briss would be invited to pay a visit to the Colony.

So far from the Government contemplating new taxation, the Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall urged that means be devised for effecting a reduction on existing impost, and suggested that the Colony's surplus balances should be drawn on. He also made a plea for the employment of more local men in posts held by Europeans.

The Hon. Sir William Shenton, addressing the Council, said:—Sir, On a careful consideration of the Estimates, I am unable to take, in a measure, the same view of this Colony's financial position as my colleagues. In the preparation of a Colonial Budget the following principles are, I think, fundamental:—(1) The Budget must be balanced; (2) where actual balancing is impracticable no effort must be neglected to reduce the annual deficit; (3) in framing estimates of revenue and expenditure regard should be had not only to the conditions of the moment but also to the general probabilities over a cycle of years; (4) while every effort should be made by Government

(Continued on Page 4.)

Addressing the Council, the Hon. Sir Henry Pollock said:—Your Excellency.—As the Senior Unofficial Member I have been asked by my colleagues to express our joint views upon the Budget for 1936. At the outset we congratulate the Colonial Secretary and Mr. Grantham (whose impending departure from the Colony we very much regret) upon the able and clear statement which has been laid before us regarding the Budget. We also thank the Colonial Treasurer for his lucid and informative Memorandum on our financial position, and the Director of Public Works for his notes on Public Works Extraordinary for 1936 and also for the information which he and his Staff kindly gave us in Public Works Committee.

The Estimates contain little contentious matter, and it is fully realised that, in view of the estimated revenue for 1936 being so much lower than that for 1935, it is essential that the Government should refrain from starting expenditure on new Public Works of magnitude. At the same time we regret that many useful Public Works, over 100 in number, in the last month of the year, were not included in the draft estimates (with which the Government kindly supplied us) have had to be postponed owing to present financial stress. It is satisfactory to note that, for the time being, no new taxation is being imposed, and we are glad to see that the Government is reducing the charges for excess water. It is also satisfactory that, notwithstanding the need for drastic economy, the Queen Mary Hospital is being vigorously pushed with, whilst the 75-foot road from Causeway Bay to Ming Yuen (now known as King's Road), the Central British School and the new Kowloon Magistracy will be completed next year.

TOO MANY REGULATIONS

Regarding retrenchment of staffs, we are glad to learn that the Government is carefully considering whether it is absolutely necessary to fill up posts as vacancies occur. Our staff of Civil Servants is a very large one, even after making the fullest allowance for the fact that the Government has also to perform the duties of a Municipality. Indeed it is considered by some that we have too many Regulations in this Colony and too large a staff of subordinate officers fussing about and worrying people regarding the meticulous observance of the Regulations. Also the prevalent notion that Police Officers and Sanitary Inspectors acquire merit by prosecuting people is apt to render the Government unpopular and to make the man in the street consider that we could do with fewer of such Officers.

We approve of the additional Police defences which are being erected on the frontier and of the extra police engaged for that purpose. The growing population of the New Territories justifies better police protection against raids by bandits. We agree to the new posts in the Treasury and (Continued on Page 18.)

(Continued on Page 12.)

(Continued on Page 12.)

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LARGE VARIETY
LATEST SHADES
MODERATE PRICES

Jaeger, Viyella,
Beehive, etc.
(1st Floor)

Rubber Rain Capes:
Adults \$3.50
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China Emporium LTD.

NEW
SCREEN
BEAUTY

ASLEEP FOR 3½ YEARS

PRINCE
CHARMING
WANTED



Martha Eggerth, charming Hungarian film star, arrives in Paris flowers in arms and surrounded by admirers.

PUZZLE FOR SCIENTISTS

U.S. "SLEEPING BEAUTY'S" LIFE

New York, Sept. 15. SCIENTISTS in America are puzzled by a real "Sleeping Beauty."

Her name is Patricia Maguire, and she is known as the "Sleeping Beauty of Illinois."

Patricia, a brunette with beautiful eyes, fell asleep on February 25, 1932, a few days before Col. Lindbergh's little son was kidnapped.

She was 30 on April 1, and still sleeps.

Yet her mother says there are signs of improvement, though there has been little change in her daughter's condition in the past five months.

"Pat was a lively, alert girl with beautiful eyes," she said. "I noticed one day early in 1932 that her eyes were getting heavy. They had a sort of dazed, far-away look."

"Then one day she just would not wake up."

Fortunately the girl's muscles used in swallowing react to the stimulus of food and drink.

"She is very good at swallowing," said her mother, who gives her liquids through a tube and also soft foods.

Joy came to the mother's heart some six months ago when Patricia showed signs of re-awakening.

"Now Pat has her eyes open most of the day," she said. "Her condition varies greatly. Some days she is very restless, and at other times she smiles at me, crooks her fingers when I ask her to, and can understand simple things written on a slate."

"Homely Things"

"But," said her mother, "we have never marcelled Pat's hair, had her nails manicured, or given her face treatments."

"Pat never liked 'dolling up,' even in the happy old days."

If there is a Prince Charming who could wake the sleeping beauty, her mother does not know his name, but her faith that some day her daughter will awake remains serene.

"I see slow changes—signs that Pat thinks and feels, though at present she can express nothing of what goes on in her mind," she told me.

When Patricia awakes, what will she want to know first?

Her mother thinks she will ask about "homely things."

Perhaps a secret little diary of their life which her mother is keeping, and which no one is allowed to see, will best answer such questions.

system for the measurement of angles, whatever that might mean, beats me.

And what dark secrets and mysteries lie behind the patent kept under seal for three years on an apparatus for discharging fluid by aircraft?

The Government has even kept secret a method of making hooks and retaining devices for six years! And there are still some age-old secrets they will never reveal.



Patricia Maguire, of Chicago, who has been asleep for 3½ years.

REAL RAFFLES' COUPS

LAUGHED AT POLICE FOR 25 YEARS

Luton, Sept. 15. DETECTIVE - SERGEANT HORACE FROST, of Luton, wants to shake hands with "Flannel-Foot," the cleverest crook he has ever known, who has been responsible for thousands of housebreakings during his 25 years of crime—but he wants to do it behind prison bars.

For Sergeant Frost, now on the retired list, has been on "Flannel-Foot's" trail for years and has travelled more miles in pursuit of him than any other officer in the country.

"I'm afraid 'Flannel-Foot' will always remain too cunning for the police," he added. "He is the exception that proves the rule that crime does not pay. It certainly has paid him, and he seems to laugh at the police."

"Led Us A Dance"

"Flannel-Foot" nearly drove me crazy in my efforts to catch him. He is a sort of week-end raffles. One week-end he would be in Herts, the next in Bucks, Worcester, Northampton, Bedford, and so on.

He led us a nice dance, I can tell you. And what did we find when we arrived on the scene of each crime?—Nothing, absolutely nothing that would help us any way—the side of a safe ripped away; money and stamps gone, drawers forced open. But that was all.

"Look in the way of silver or bulky articles Flannel-Foot would not touch with a 10-ft. pole. He works secretly and silently, and always alone."

"He never carries a single tool—blow lamp or a jemmy. When he wants tools he steals them on the way to the job."

PRISON SHIP WITH 673 CONVICTS ON BOARD

Paris, Sept. 15. THE well-known convict ship La Martinique will shortly proceed on its biennial voyage from the Ile de Re, near La Rochelle, to the French penal settlement in Guiana with its load of convicts.

It will carry one of the biggest loads that it has ever had—673 convicts in all. The boat will be "full up," as every one of the specially constructed cells will be occupied.

The voyage lasts about 14 days and there are 41 warders to look after the convicts.

"Hush Hush" Room Of Secrets

SPIES WOULD GIVE THEIR LIVES TO ENTER IT

Oxford, Sept. 15. TUCKED away in the Library of Patents, in High Holborn, is an office of mystery that few dare enter—the British Government's Room of Official Secrets.

None but trusted Civil Servants ever go there. No outsider has ever been allowed through its door.

Spies of foreign nations would give their lives for a peep into that room, just for a chance to delve into the secrets it contains—secrets of world-shaking discoveries and inventions—fruit of the brains of the greatest British scientists and inventors.

But few know the location of the State Paper Room, and how it is guarded, and they won't tell. "A bribe of £10,000 could not make me speak," an official said.

The march of Science progresses, however, and as the years roll on inventions that were once official secrets become obsolete, or are superseded by something better, or are no longer required by the Government.

21-Years' Hush-Hush

Then, and not until then, is the Government seal lifted from the device, and it becomes again the property of the inventor. But sometimes it is ten, twenty, or thirty years before that happens.

Inventions which have been closely guarded secrets for 21 years have just been revealed in an official publication.

Twenty-one years ago the Admiralty were shown a patent for a fire control apparatus for naval guns, and for twenty-one years they kept it a secret.

Now anyone who cares to visit the Patents Office can see the specifications of that patent.

An automatic sight for use with heavy guns in aircraft against ground targets was kept under seal by the Government for seventeen years, bomb gear for aircraft for twelve years, and systems of wireless communication for twelve years.

For ten years apparently the Air Force has known all about automatic control systems for aircraft, and the patent has just been released.

Detecting Submarines

But why for ten years they should keep secret Booth's optical



ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

guard your health

Obey this simple daily rule and you can be sure of good health and constant vigour. Take a teaspoonful of ENO'S "Fruit Salt" every morning in a glass of water.

ENO keeps you healthy and virile by preventing constipation which is so often the cause of ill-health and weakness.

ENO is unaltered by heat during manufacture.

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HONG KONG SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

The Society asks for \$25,000

In 1935 to continue its work for sick and destitute children.

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Hong Kong.



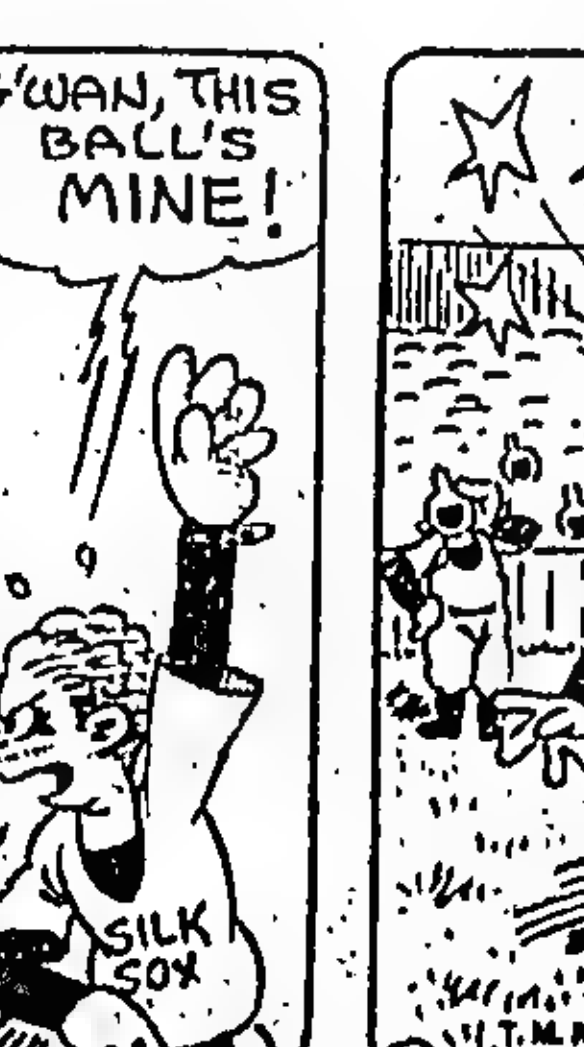
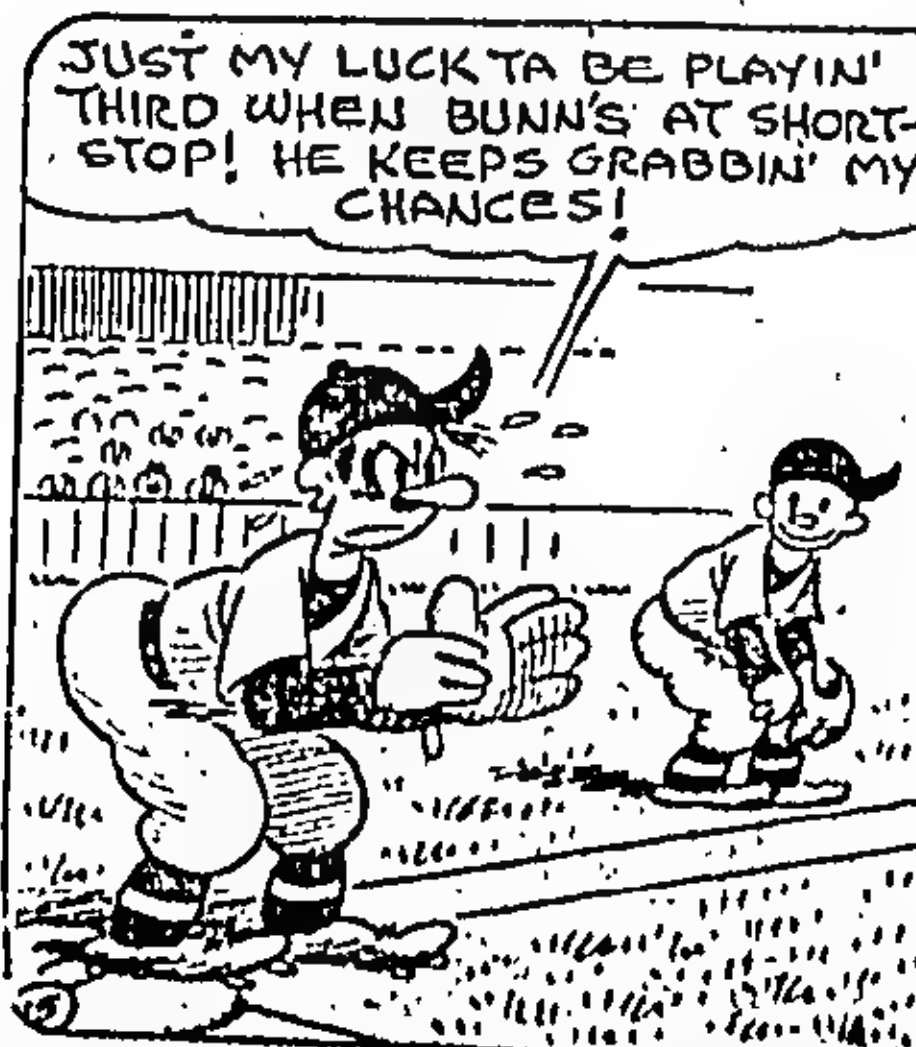
Teething troubles

Because SCOTT'S Emulsion contains 44% of pure cod liver oil and lime salts for bone formation, it prevents teething troubles, rickets and soft bones. Ask for genuine SCOTT'S EMULSION

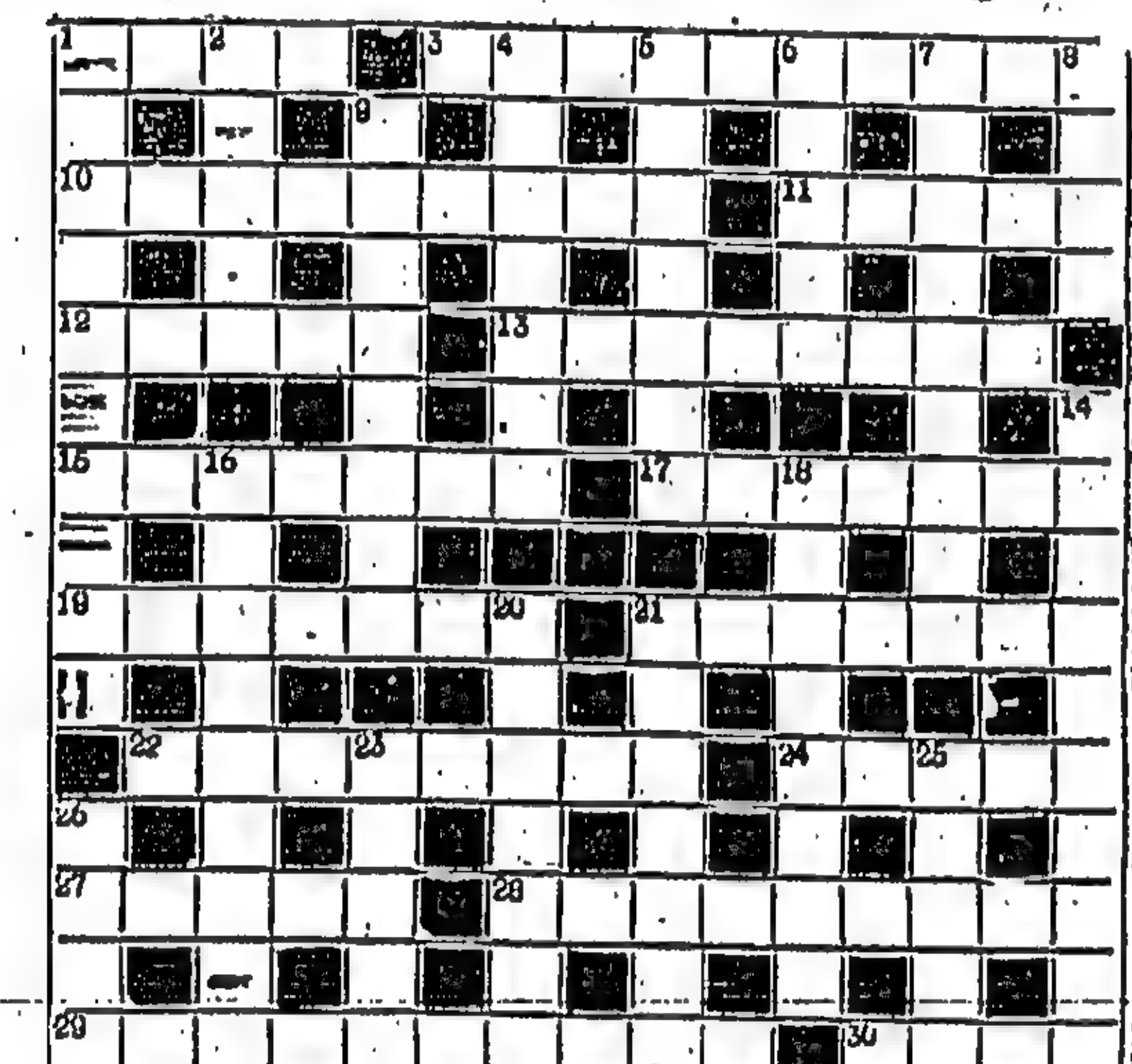
SALESMAN SAM

Sam's Generous to a Fault

By Small



OUR BRITISH CROSSWORDS



Across

- Uncomfortable to be in this vehicle.
- O.K. as a simile, but more than one's offensive.
- Not annoy, worsen.
- Deadly if a tall one is investigated.
- A plaudit is more than this exam. calls for.
- Curious, but it may be new or old.
- Offence possible only by a bigamist.
- Admonish, and again show to be correct.
- With this the good gardener has at least one ring.
- I report a great change in Africa.
- Daddy made to hold the light.
- Spare.
- A sorry sort of individual.
- Mental rule (anag.).
- She's upset because it's only a twenny's job.

Down

- Roles for eccentrics.
- Like the tail of a mastiff.
- Only one, apparently, speaks in this building.
- Ground.
- Gather up.
- The way one is placed.
- This is the head.

6 Towns and rivers of this name in South America.

- Kept.
- Neutral? But perhaps I have a preference.
- Chemists stock this below the counter.
- Even an amateur sleuth may trace a murder.
- What crossword puzzles do to the wits.
- Genial warmth felt, no doubt, by the hardened drinker.
- Mould suitable for palms.
- Continued.

Yesterday's Solution

ETTU BUTE I C C O
B L A B O U R G E N O T E
A N T H R O P O L O G I C A L
A D J U R E T A T A I
S I R E N T O M I T
A N T H R O P O L O G I C A L
P L E D G E S T A B L O I D
O A N A A A I I I I I
L A R G E R R E S E T P
O N D L I T Q U E L L S
G R I N D S I U E I I
I N I N C H A I R M A N
E A G L E T L E R O N
S S S C E L E B R I T Y

UNCLE
SAM'S
MIGHT

A massed array of 98 warships and over 400 fighting planes recently participated in an imposing naval parade and review off San Diego. Photo shows scores of the Navy's fighting planes passing in review over the U. S. S. Pennsylvania, flagship of the United States Fleet.

Countless Children Owe Their Lives To Him

DOCTORS HONOUR 90-YEAR-OLD SIR THOMAS BARLOW

FIFTY-TWO years ago a short, burly, dark-bearded physician from Lancashire wrote a paper on infantile scurvy and found himself famous.

Briton's Big Desert Adventure

A CORNISHMAN, Mr. Norman Pearn, of Glanville-road, Bromley, Kent, leaves London a few days hence on an attempt to cross three deserts.

He plans to cross first the Sahara and then the Libyan desert.

From this he will pass through Abyssinia. After crossing the Red Sea, he will tackle the most dangerous part of his journey—the dreaded Rub al Khali in the Arabian desert.

Only two white men in the world have successfully challenged the waterless wastes of the Rub al Khali. They are two Englishmen—Mr. St. John Philby and Mr. Bertram Thomas.

Arabs fear this "Empty Quarter," as the desert is called, and there are few, besides those who accompanied the two explorers, who claim to have crossed it.

Mr. Pearn previously crossed the Sahara in 1932. With him was Mr. William Donkin.

Camels Went Mad

They set out from Tuggurt, on the edge of the desert, dressed as Arabs. With them were six camels and two native guides.

They travelled an original route, in the heat of midsummer, with the temperature at one desolate fort reaching 160 degrees in the shade.

They battled for 2,000 miles with sand and dust storms. Water was so scarce that the camels had to go six days without liquid.

One guide tried to play them false, and an Arab chieftain, at a time when the two travellers wanted food, water, a guide and camels, tried to hold them to ransom.

Some of their camels went lame, sick and mad, but keeping steadily to a twenty-five-mile-a-day schedule, the men reached Kano, in British Nigeria, four months later.

Mr. Pearn believes that a hoard of ancient gold is hidden in underground caves in the Imam of Yemen's territory.

He said that a British ex-naval officer, who was in that quarter for sixteen years had given him some information about it.

His proposed journey will be 4,000 miles long.

Science Holds Key To Utopia But Door Remains Shut

ECONOMISTS REFUSE TO AID CIVILISATION

Oxford, Sept. 15.

SCIENTISTS hold the key to Utopia—but the economists will not let them unlock the door. That, in effect, is what a world-famous chemist told as he worked in his laboratory here to-day.

Between his experiments Professor Frederic Soddy, Lee's Professor of Chemistry at the University and a former Nobel Laureate in Chemistry, sat and explained why he is convinced that science can save civilisation. "It may sound foolish," he said, "but if science was given a free hand and absolute control every world problem could be solved to-morrow."

"The war menace would disappear because in a world of plenty there would be no reason for war."

Crime Of Science

"That is what people do not realise," replied Professor Soddy. "An entirely new civilisation has been created in the scientist's laboratory. The tremendous strides made in research during recent years have made it possible to produce plenty for all."

"Science has done all it can. There is sufficient knowledge to-day in the brains of the scientists to make the world a perfect place in which to live—but the economists refuse to make way for progress."

"That is the whole trouble. Every step forward by science is offset by the folly of the economists and our ridiculous monetary system."

"And so we have the spectacle of wretched poverty amid plenty. Crops are burned, milk is thrown away while people starve."

"The result is that we scientists are attacked for making life too easy. People blame us for the present world problems. They say that we should be checked. Checked! Is it a crime to have worked successfully for the well-being of your fellow-men?"

"The real crime is that science should have been perverted to the

destruction of humanity. I am not alone in that view."

"Every scientist looks with disgust upon a system which employs the results of his research to produce poison gas and other horrors."

Professor Soddy has refused an invitation from the Government to make experiments for the development of chemical warfare.

"I believe that science should be devoted to building a new and finer civilisation, and not to devising new and more horrible means of killing."

No Defence Against Gas

"During the war when the Germans introduced poison gas attacks we were forced to retaliate—but there was no excuse for continuing such ghastly experiments after 1918."

"The result is—and every scientist should be ashamed—that from the laboratories of the world have come the means of smashing civilisation."

"The safety of cities like London, Paris and Berlin has definitely gone. Nothing could save them from complete destruction on the outbreak of hostilities."

"And we scientists know that there is no adequate defence against poison gas and the other horrors that have been perfected. The only remedy is to rid the world of any cause for war—and that, if science was used in the right way, would be simple."

"I should like to see the scientists of the world coming together in international co-operation to demand that the boons they are in a position to give humanity are not rendered useless by the action of the economists."

"Things will never be righted until the financial experts approach their problems in the same way that we do—that is with a definite formula by which to work."

Queen Mary Will Surpass French Liner

As a result of secret experiments which have just been completed by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the giant new Cunarder, Queen Mary, will be the fastest and most smooth-sailing vessel in the world.

For some months, tests have been carried on at the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, to prevent possible vibration—so noticeable in the French liner Normandie when she was going "all-out" to win the Atlantic "blue ribbon."

Greater Horse-Power

The scientists conducting the experiments have now found a cure for this trouble, and at the same time they have hit upon a method of obtaining much greater horse-power from the engines.

There is now no doubt that the Queen Mary will surpass the Normandie in performance and comfort, and will be undisputed "Queen of the Seven Seas."

Science has also perfected apparatus that will enable the vessel to make her own weather no matter what natural conditions may be.

Electric valves connected to the steam heaters will automatically heat the air in cold weather, and the fan system will provide cold air when the weather is hot.

To make room for the Queen Mary when she arrives at New York on her maiden voyage a piece is being cut out of the city.

There is not sufficient accommodation for a liner of her size alongside any of the present piers, and the United States War Department has refused to allow engineers to extend them further into the river.

At enormous cost, a large area of building-land has had to be taken over for the construction of a dock.



The Japanese woman aviator, Kikuko Matsumoto, flew from Japan to Manchukuo. Rewarded with French Hammond prize for 1935, and nominated member of honour of the Hammond Aeronautic Association.

Germany Spending £60,000,000 On U-Boats

Secret particulars of Germany's new submarines; A confession by one of Hitler's Storm Troop leaders that he and two other Nazis set fire to the Reichstag building;

An assertion that the German Army leaders now hold Hitler at their mercy, and will ultimately wipe him out.

These are striking features of the second volume of "The Berlin Diaries" of a general in the German War Ministry, published by Jarrolds, London.

This general says that Germany's new fleet "would enable us, in the event of warlike complications on the Continent, to

"Intervene decisively on the high seas."

"Or to paralyse the intervention of such third Powers as England and the United States in the Continental theatre of war."

The new submarine programme is estimated to cost £60,000,000. It includes:

Class A: 1,800 tons displacement. Maximum surface speed, 20 knots; under water, 12 knots.



More fortunate than a majority of their kind which eventually end in the frying pan, this flying fish acts as a courage for Billie Rogers at Santa Catalina Island.

Arizona's "Polygamy Wives" In Revolt

THEY WORK WHILE MEN IDLE

New York, Sept. 15. A REVOLT of the women is threatening to break up a "back to nature" colony of polygamists in the wilds of Arizona.

Reports from Short Creek, where the colony has just been discovered, show that the women do all the work while the men live in idleness, enjoying the comfortable reflection that the more children there are the easier the time the fathers will have as their old age approaches.

But the women apparently are not so happy about this state of affairs, and it is reported that many of them are leaving the colony.

Meanwhile the polygamists are facing the stern arm of the law. The Kingman County attorney, Mr. Elmo Bollinger, in whose area the colony lies, has sent armed men to round up the suspects and bring them to court.

100 Suspects

Short Creek is situated in wild, mountainous country which is difficult of access. Mr. Bollinger says:

"I am checking up 100 suspects, and expect to bring at least 20 of them into court. These are the last of the polygamists, and we are going to drive them out."



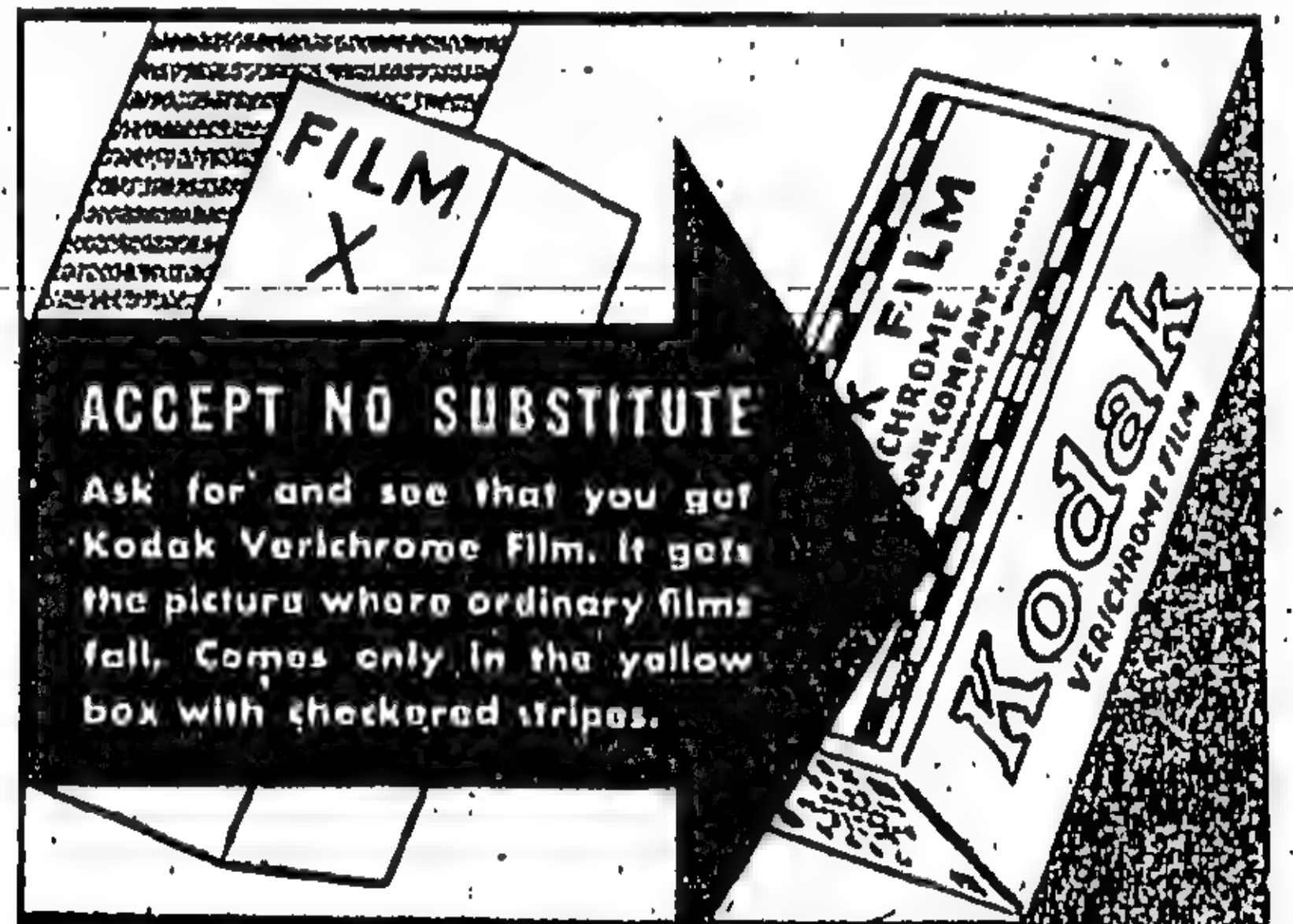
"I said to me: 'The man who drowns JOHNNIE WALKER deserves to be ignored...'"

"I said to him: 'The man who ignores JOHNNIE WALKER deserves to be drowned...'"

Remember this—unhurried maturing gives to your Johnnie Walker the sensitive flavour and bouquet you so appreciate. Only when ripely aged does it reach bottling stage. No matter in what part of the world you drink your Johnnie Walker—it comes to you with that refinement of quality which names it as surely as its label.



Sole Agents for China
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COLONY BUDGET SURVEY

(Continued from Page 4.)

rule of Great Britain is grounded upon co-operative endeavour, employment of the natives of the land in administrative posts of all grades, has proceeded far. Here in Hongkong we lag behind. The present policy does not conduce to the best interests of the Colony, for apart from financial reasons, good men will not commit their life-career to a service in which there is for them very little scope for betterment in spite of the highest qualities and qualifications.

TOURIST TRADE

The Government are to be congratulated upon the official aid and encouragement they have given to the project for promoting our "tourist trade," a project which holds out the hope of better things to come. This scheme is the outcome of suggestions made by the Hon. Mr. Mackie and myself in the Budget debate last year, and it is gratifying to see the promptness with which those suggestions have been taken up by the Government.

In this matter, it seems that the Government have been more appreciative of the public's needs and interests than the public itself. I say this because I am informed that the response of the community to the appeal made by the Travel Association for funds has been disappointing. Some of the amount that has been subscribed, the bulk comes from public companies and European firms. Although these companies represent Chinese capital to no small extent, it is a pity that the direct response from the Chinese community has been so meagre. It should like to see a much more individual and direct encouragement from that quarter.

I avail myself of the opportunity which this meeting affords, to impress upon all that this project is one which will undoubtedly bring very valuable results. Some may think that the benefits will accrue only to certain classes of the community; but I assure them that a large influx of visitors and the development of the Colony as a resort cannot but be, directly or indirectly, of value to everyone, whether he be the head of a large firm, or a small tradesman, or even a ricksha-puller. It is to be hoped that everyone will realize the great potentialities of this organization, and support it to the best of his ability.

BATHING PAVILIONS

In some ways connected with this project are the bathing pavilions at North Point, which are a distinct attraction to visitors from Canton and other neighbouring regions. At the risk of appearing importunate, I would once more urge the Government to conserve as long as possible, these pavilions which are also a very necessary means of recreation and health to large numbers of our inhabitants.

Meanwhile, with a view to maintaining and enhancing the amenities of the Colony, it would be wise for Government to look for and reserve other sites which would serve the same purpose, and be easy of access to people of the middle and lower classes.

MUNICIPAL RECREATION GROUND

The amenities of the Colony can further be enhanced by the provision of a public recreation ground open to all sections of the community, where golf, football, tennis and other forms of recreation would be available at small fees to those for whom private sports clubs are too expensive. There is no need to point out how such facilities would add to the attractiveness of Hongkong. The municipal resorts of England and other countries depend to a great extent on the provision of such recreation grounds. From time to time during the last fifteen years, there have been sporadic attempts here to initiate such a scheme by private enterprise, but for one reason or another, they fell through.

I am informed that Government are prepared to consider applications for this purpose with regard to an available site at Aberdeen, but it is difficult in these times for private enterprise to undertake a project of this magnitude. Yet the scheme is one which may well be considered as a public necessity from the point of view of the health and recreation of the community, as well as of the material progress to the Colony which I have mentioned. It would therefore be good policy for the Government to undertake the financial outlay required, much of which might be expected to be reimbursed in course of time through fees.

RELATIONS WITH CANTON

I should like, if I may, to dwell for a moment on the relationship between Hongkong and Canton. That it is essential to maintain good relations with our neighbours all recognize. That the relations now subsisting are cordial and sympathetic, everyone will also admit. But the exchange of friendly visits from time to time, necessary and gratifying as it is, is not enough. We should endeavour to assist and to co-operate with each other in the active promotion of inter-trade, for the interests of the two places are inter-dependent, and the fortune of one is bound up with that of the other.

I am convinced that much could be achieved in this direction, were serious steps taken towards formulating a common policy, and it is my earnest hope that Government will give this matter the consideration which its importance deserves.

BUDGET DEBATES

Now, reverting to the direct subject of the Budget, I put forward for Your Excellency's consideration a suggestion relating to the discussion of the annual Estimates in Council. Hitherto, with one or two exceptions, the practice has been to pass the second and third readings of the Appropriation Bill at one sitting. The debate on the Budget is an occasion of great importance to the community. Speeches are made by almost every individual member, and the points

raised by them are numerous and varied. It is well-nigh impossible, even though advance-copies of the unofficial members' speeches are furnished to the Government a day or two before-hand, for all the criticisms and suggestions to be given adequate consideration.

Furthermore, no opportunity whatsoever is afforded the public to formulate and express their views on the points raised before they are discussed for good or ill. It is a recognized rule of good administration everywhere to ascertain the trend of public opinion upon debatable issues before proceeding to action. I would therefore make the suggestion that in future a separate date, say a week later, may be set aside for the third reading.

A PERSONAL NOTE

I apologise for having spoken so long; but as this is my last appearance at this Honourable Council, I trust that you, Sir, and my honourable colleagues will be indulgent. It is to me a striking coincidence that my last utterance in this assembly should be on the Budget, an institution which has been almost my constant concern since 1903.

For thirteen years in the Colonial Secretary's Office it was my duty to assist in the preparation of the Estimates; even after my resignation from the Government service, I still performed this duty for the Government for a year—during the War, in 1916, to be precise; and from 1923 until now the Budget has ever occupied my close attention, as a "member in opposition." So, as it is thirty-two years since I first directed my mind to the annual Estimates, it is perhaps fitting that my last word here should be of them.

CONGRATULATIONS AND THANKS

May I, in conclusion, associate myself with the Honourable Senior Official member in his expression of congratulations and thanks to all those responsible for the production of the Budget before us—to Sir Thomas Southern and Mr. D. W. Truman, to the Hon. Colonial Treasurer and the Hon. Director of Public Works, and to Mr. A. W. G. L. Grantham, to whom I also offer sincere felicitations on his well-merited promotion.

It is a matter of great regret to all of us that illness overtook Sir Thomas Southern and Mr. Truman just on the completion of their arduous labour on the Estimates. I offer them my deepest sympathy, and wish them a speedy and complete recovery. I desire also to congratulate Your Excellency on your lucid and comprehensive presentation of the Budget, and on the statesmanlike commentary which accompanied your exposition. The Colony is fortunate that at a time when it is deprived of the able guidance of both the senior officials in the civil administration, the temporary control of its affairs should rest in such capable hands.

MR. J. P. BRAGA'S SURVEY

STRESSES NEEDS OF KOWLOON

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga spoke as follows:—Your Excellency, Two statements in the Colonial Secretary's Budget-Speech appear to me to conflict; they call for some explanation. The first is that "on the instructions of the Secretary of State six more opium shops would be opened." There are at present seven such shops. The Colonial Treasurer disputes the forecast of the revenue derivable from the sale of opium. He asserts that the opium monopoly still declines, and the estimate for 1936 is perhaps "rather optimistically placed at \$360,000." It is regrettable that the Colony is going to increase the number of its opium shops. It is a decision that, in the opinion of many, is indefensible on any grounds whatsoever. The increase might be accompanied by some satisfactory explanation of the attitude adopted by the Secretary of State since there exist serious doubts as to the wisdom of the continuance of a contentious policy.

A telegram from Geneva, dated the 6th September, 1935, informs the Far Eastern world that the League Council paid a tribute to the Chinese Government in the matter of opium suppression, and expressed the hope that it would finally rid China of the drug evil. On the ground of expediency and the Colony's need to my mind, forgo an item of revenue for the great beneficial results which the extinguishment of the opium monopoly would bring about in the Colony. Hongkong has acted in the past at the behest of the League of Nations on the question of one of its features of its social life, and it may well now forestall the indicated "necessity of tightening up regulations" with regard to opium. Support is lent to this suggestion by the Colonial Secretary's remark—the conflicting statement—that "the Colony must carry out its international obligations as regards opium."

SOCIAL SERVICES

The wisdom of refraining from reducing expenditure for social services will commend itself to most citizens. An important aspect of the question of these services has, I am afraid, never been emphasized in the past. Unlimited praise and credit cannot fairly be withheld from the various religious associations, irrespective of their denominations, for establishing institutions for philanthropic work and maintaining large staffs for whose services the Colonial Government contributes a very small part of the capital involved, part of which is from abroad, in the erection of buildings and the upkeep of the special personnel who form such an important amongst our important assets.

It is with regret I note a proposal to effect a reduction in the Medical Department of the salary of one Nursing Sister. I have had the benefit for some time of personal

acquaintance with the duties devolved and cheerfully rendered in this important Government department. Personally, I would recommend that Government retain the Nursing Sister, in addition to the departmental requirement of another assistant Matron, on the staff of the Medical Department. Instead of dispensing with her next year, although I am not unmindful that the Sister will be replaced by two midwives on a dollar salary. It is not the wisest step to pursue on the ground of economy, commensurate with the efficiency of the hospitals.

Unfledged appreciation must be expressed of the Government's experiment in the substitution of sterling-paid men whose duties can be efficiently performed by Asiatic members of the staff. I have repeatedly urged the scheme to Government in the past; it can be profitably extended to-day. The proposal to broaden this successful trial, which has passed its experimental stage, is one that is commendable both from the point of view of economy and the absorption of local men for employment. To my sorrow I can observe the growing tendency of the local unemployment problem and it behooves those in authority whose duty it is effectively to check this undesirable growth to adopt remedial measures for its prevention.

SHUMCHUN AMUSEMENTS

The Colonial Secretary refers to the Treasurer's lucid memorandum explaining the decrease in railway receipts. One of the reasons given for this decrease is a reduction in "the passenger traffic to Shumchun." I do not regard the diminution of the Shumchun traffic with any regret or misgiving. Frankly, I would say that the stimulation of that traffic is as unwise as it is undesirable. I know that I am treading on thin ice when I say that the facilities afforded in conspicuous public places for drawing attention to the "amusements" in question such as exist beyond our border are, to put it mildly, in bad form. It is too much to hope that this may be removed. Up to this date we have dealt with a few of the more salient features, as they appear to me, of the Colonial Secretary's statement that invite comments. I now approach more familiar subjects nearer my home ground. They deal with questions affecting Kowloon.

KOWLOON SEAFRONT

The re-laying of the untidy open space by the Railway fence on Chatham Road involves a very slight expenditure for the improvement which the site will offer to residents in the vicinity and to visitors to the Colony. To take in hand one section is praiseworthy in itself. This partial improvement has become very noticeable. Kowloon residents will appreciate prosecution of the work to include the entire strip of land as soon as any savings can be made in the expenditure of the Public Works Department. There is all to commend the beautifying of open spaces on the Peninsula. On aesthetic grounds it is highly desirable, and added to that recommendation, in the absence of public parks improvements are called for in the interests of public convenience and necessity. Let us hope that it will not be long before the finances of the Colony will permit of a public band-stand on this magnificent ground, where the local music club has been discarding of an evening in the warm summer time.

A small public work of much utility commends itself for the benefit of those who have to resort to the Kowloon Hospital for medical attention and advice and to bus patrons also. To the ordinary observer it will be seen that no shelter or waiting place for the buses is provided for those who make use of the Hospital. I feel sure a suitable cover or shelter can be erected in the open space at the junction of Argyle and Waterloo Roads, at comparatively small cost, that would be greatly appreciated.

POOR LIGHTING

The cutting down of expenditure for lighting both on the Island and on the mainland is greatly to be deplored. Accidents occur through poor and insufficient lighting, more so in public thoroughfares so dimly lit as at Kowloon. The obligation is imposed upon Government, in presence of recommendations by Coroner's Jury during the year, to improve the lighting rather than to reduce it. It is noticed that on the Hongkong side a saving of \$15,000 is proposed for 1936, and at New Kowloon a saving of \$1,000, \$16,000 in all. The economy is wise, but public opinion strongly advocates better and improved lighting for the personal safety of pedestrians and motor car drivers. Owners of motor vehicles contribute quite an appreciable amount of the revenue in the petrol they consume and for the licences they pay.

Neglected Honanlin clamours for some minor favours as a despised child of a paternal Government. The locality is favoured as the home of quite a number of families. Having nowhere else to play, dozens of children living in the district have of necessity to use the streets as playgrounds. Residents justly claim for some reserved open space near by for the children to play in. The oft-repeated complaint of the prevalence of malarial mosquitoes in the district since the early days of its settlement continues to persist. It is alleged that the presence of market gardens in the vicinity is to be held partly responsible for malarial; it is worth inquiring into.

This last summer cases of malarial have been very numerous. Despite complaints in the columns of the local newspapers urging anti-malarial measures, the district has been comparatively neglected, and nothing much has been done to eradicate the evil. Flushing facilities, due to the lack of drainage improvement, are completely by their absence. The devious route and infrequency of buses, especially during business hours, causes considerable inconvenience to a large number of residents, and to those who have to

visit the Kowloon Hospital. Public convenience demands attention to the inadequacy of the service.

Finally, Honanlin taxpayers make a point of the inequity of the public amenities they obtain on the whole from a Government to which they pay the same proportionate rates and taxes as residents in other parts of the Colony. This is a problem to which it appears difficult to turn a deaf ear, and one whose urgency demands immediate and satisfactory solution.

NEW TERRITORY PRODUCE

For the marketing of New Territory produce it is satisfactory to note that provision has been made for increased facilities in Kowloon for the sale in bulk of vegetables. This was recommended by the 1933 New Territories Produce Marketing Committee. The scheme appears to be doing much good, and in the opinion of the District Officer (North) it is stimulating local vegetable production. In this connection I have received a Chinese letter from the Executive Committee of the New Territories Agricultural Association, who seek permission from the Government for the farmers to erect separate sheds on sites on which they could sell in the day time, and in which they could sleep at night, to avoid the necessity and expense of constant travelling. The Agricultural Association will be glad of permission for the erection of matchboxes for the disposal of the farmers' produce in the manner suggested. Where the provision of cheaper perishable produce can be obtained without any infringement of the Sanitary regulations, there is every reason to hope that Government might see fit to provide the desired facilities.

The District Officer (North) records in his annual report that "development in lay-out areas involves Government in a recurrent expenditure for the maintenance of roads, etc." and the growth of the Yuen Long Market is stated as being most striking. These statements lead to the conclusion that the development of the New Territories is proceeding apace. With such development, contractors may anticipate the necessity for transporting larger and bulkier structural materials, principally steel, to outlying districts. With heavier loads, the strengthening of roads and bridges is almost imperative if the Police exercise, as is long the use of roads by trucks and lorries exceeding a certain maximum specified weight. It should also be noted that some of the bridges were constructed many years ago, and the time seems to have arrived when their safety might be looked into before any serious mishap occurs.

PIGS AND POULTRY

Some disappointment must be expressed at the absence of reference to the matter of pig breeding and poultry farming on the mainland. This disappointment is emphasized by the fact that a Committee of a few Hongkong's leading residents and businessmen have devoted much time and thought in collating evidence and in the formulation of recommendations for adoption by the Government. The failure to let the public into Government confidence of any projected scheme under consideration with regard to this matter is much to be regretted. Mr. C. F. Strickland's report of the 29th June, 1935, tabled at the last meeting of the Council, does not deal specifically with the industries in question. Some assurance might be forthcoming from the Government that an enterprise of so much potential value and the trade has not been swept aside, and that the implementation of the Committee's recommendations will be brought nearer the stage of accomplished facts in the immediate future.

The formation and inauguration of the Equine Sports Club at Shatin represents the vision of a large international park and playground in that district. When funds are available the starting of the first section of the circular road from Ngau Shi Wan to Saikung, round to Shatin might be commenced. The first section is the small stretch from beyond the Tai Tak Aerodrome to Ma Yue Tong. The idea should commend itself for the scenic beauties of the country and their attractions to tourists and motor car owners in Hongkong.

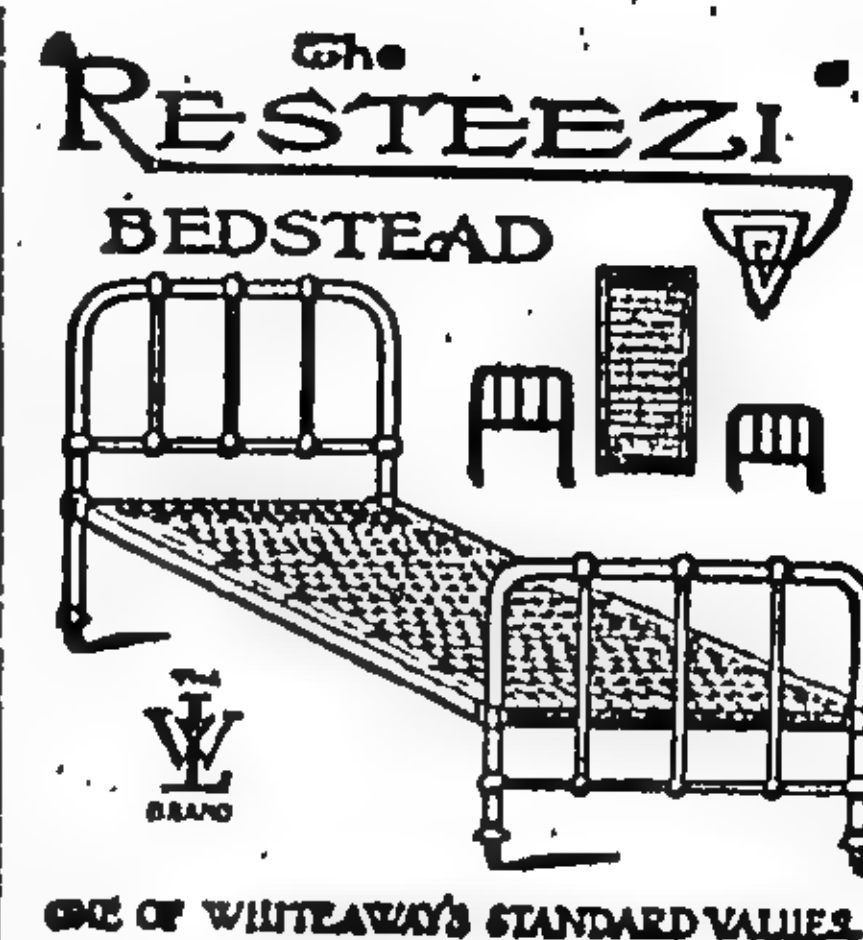
The recurrence of armed robberies in the New Territories has been giving residents cause for anxiety and alarm. The situation is, I am happy to think, engaging the attention of Government, and the step proposed, among others, for increasing the strength of the Police to combat the growing evils of robbery and banditry should help to restore confidence which has been badly shaken through the prevalence of robbery with violence in far-off districts in the Territories.

PUBLIC WORKS

Government's decision to prosecute advanced public works of great magnitude to their conclusion is gratifying and must be endorsed as entirely satisfactory. There need be no condemnation of hope for the future when it is realised that Government pursues its policy of the judicious and discriminate employment of labour, preferably in works of a productive character, and for the benefit of the public in whose safety keeping its destiny partly lies.

Instead of timidity at present is to add to its credit that might those large public works are such as have been projected, initiated and completed by private enterprise with subsidised money. Only a few of the most important ones need be mentioned, like the deepening of the port, the electric supply schemes on both sides of the harbour, and the bulk transportation services on land and in water. These public and private achievements reflect creditably on the skill and exemplary spirit both of the Government and of its inhabitants, and proclaim that Hongkong and its dependencies, despite extraneous in-

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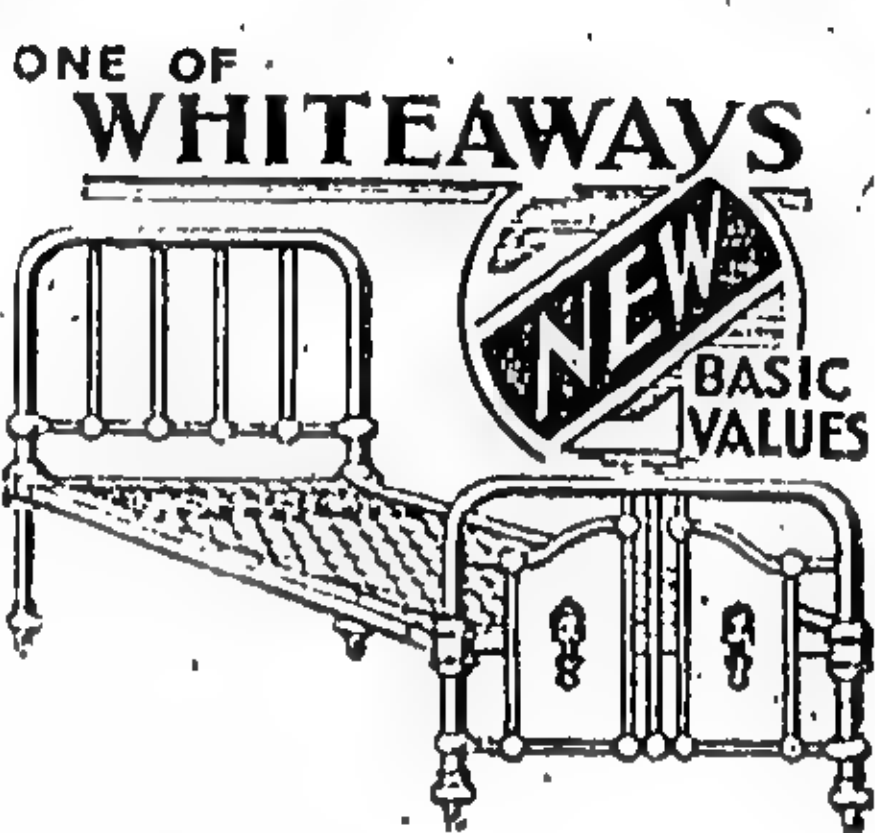
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fluences, continue to retain their vitality and a spirit of courage and enterprise that cannot easily be subdued.

YOUTH STEALS MONEY

LENIENT VIEW TAKEN BY BENCH

A young lad, Pun Tong-hoi, aged 16, was charged before Mr. Macfadyen at the Central Magistracy this morning with the theft of \$1.05, the property of Ho Sing, shopkeeper, at No. 108, Des Voeux Road Central, ground floor.

Sub-Inspector L. Tyler stated that defendant was seen to steal the money from a shelf on the top of complainant's stall. The money was contained in a tin box. He attempted to run away after having snatched it, but was caught by complainant and handed over to a detective who appeared on the scene.

Asked why he had committed the theft, defendant said he came to the Colony from the country three days ago in search of work, but had been unable to find any employment. He stole so that he might pay for his fare back to the country.

His Worship warned defendant that snatching was a serious offence in Hongkong, but in view of his youth, he would not send him to prison, but would bind defendant over in a bond of \$50 to be of good behaviour for one year. Defendant would be sent back to the country to his district of Hoi Ping with money from the Poor Box.

taken to make such readjustments as will lead to a reduction in charges on shipping. Although still severely depressed, shipping is likely to be our mainstay in the years immediately ahead and should be encouraged as much as possible. The danger that work might be driven away from this port on account of charges higher than are levied elsewhere is obvious to everybody. The Chamber of Commerce also hopes to see a reduction in postal charges. High exchange recently has not helped business but it has helped the Government to meet its liabilities to other Administrations for postal services. Some readjustment seems to be due.

Looking around, as everyone is doing, for possibilities of economizing, the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce also suggests that abolition of the Government telephone system might be considered. It scarcely seems an economic proposition to maintain a separate system to serve subscribers whose names occupy six pages in the Telephone Directory and might be cheaper in the long run to add them to the system which serves 270 pages of subscribers. In the search for ways and means of reducing the cost of administration which must, I think, occupy a great deal of attention in the next few years, perhaps the Government will consider this suggestion.

MR. PATERSON'S SPEECH

EXPENDITURE CUT FAVOURED

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Paterson said:—Sir, In the absence from the Colony of the Hon. Mr. Bell I have been asked to say on behalf of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, which he represents, that the Committee has in general agreement with the observations made in this debate by the Hon. Sir William Shenton. The speech of the Honourable Colonial Secretary in introducing the Budget indicated that the policy of the Government at present is to curtail expenditure; the only question is whether the proposed reductions go far enough. We agree with Sir William Shenton that they do not.

Economic nationalism all over the world restricts the free flow of trade, and while the disease continues with its present virulence Hongkong, which has been built up on the opposite policy, is bound to suffer. Circumstances compel us to reconsider from top to bottom the scale of an administration which has grown up in more prosperous days. The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce fully appreciate the Government's unwillingness to sacrifice any source of revenue in times like these, nevertheless they hope that opportunity will be

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mrs. A. M. Bowes-Smith desires to express her sincere thanks for the kind sympathy extended to her in her bereavement and for the many beautiful floral tributes, and messages of condolence.

The **Hongkong Telegraph**

THURSDAY, OCT. 3, 1935.

HONGKONG AS AN AIRPORT

The recent articles in the *Telegraph*, advocating that Hongkong should welcome air liners of all nationalities, without necessarily seeking a *quid pro quo*, have come to the notice of Mr. Harry Harper, the well-known British aviation expert. His views were given at length in yesterday's issue, and they call for comment. Mr. Harper argues that there are complex political and strategic issues involved in the development of modern aviation, and contends that aerial rights conceded by one country must be balanced by reciprocal facilities elsewhere. Therefore, Hongkong, it is submitted, should work in conformity with Imperial air progress as a whole. On general principles, there can be little quarrel with Mr. Harper's viewpoint, but a fact of which he fails to take account is that Hongkong is not a territory in the generally accepted sense of the world; it is a speck on the map, with no extensive terrain over which flying rights could be conceded. In other words, we have little with which to bargain. Admittedly, it would be convenient for Chinese planes to call at this important shipping port, but if they were barred they could easily be accommodated on landing grounds just over the borders of the New Territory, some twenty odd miles away. Moreover, the C.N.A.C. service touches at Canton, with which this Colony has rapid railway communication. It will therefore be seen that landing rights here are not of tremendous value to China and are not actually necessary to her. When we hear this fact in mind and also the point that Macao is offering facilities to the Pan-American service with no question of reciprocal rights involved, there would seem to be no conclusive reason why the policy of Hongkong should not be to welcome air liners of all nationalities, with the primary object of developing the Colony as a big world airport. Mr. Harper brushes aside somewhat brusquely the local tendency to regard Hongkong's aerial development principally from the business standpoint. But, when

NOTES OF THE DAY

AN OLD MAN'S WARNING

"Everybody is discussing disarmament while every nation is increasing its armaments." . . . a famous old gentleman made this remark a year ago, having been outraged by the nations' violations of peace pacts, by the frustration of Locarno, the ignoring of the Kellogg Pact and the threatened scrapping of the Versailles Treaty . . . though this and other outworn agreements may be in need of revision. He warned against the senselessness and, indeed, suicidal danger of re-armament. So did most men and women. But rearmament went on because no nation will remain unarmed as long as others are arming. "Each country is trying to attain greater security in the coming conflict," says Sir Philip Gibbs, "so increasing the fears of its neighbours, setting their nerves on edge, and lessening the chance of peace. It is the vicious circle which is whirling us towards calamity."

WORLD'S ACCOMPLISHMENT

To-day we can perceive a world more heavily armed than at any time in history, outside of the Great War years. Italy, with the flower of her young manhood in Africa, stands on the verge of conflict with a million or more Ethiopian warriors; Germany is rushing towards equality in fighting power with other European nations; Russia has the greatest army ever known to civilisation; France has the most powerful air force the world has ever known; America is spending more on naval building than at any time since the War years; Britain, who attempted to disarm alone and set an example to the world, is forced to hasten the reconstruction of her defence forces. And this at a time when every people has felt the pinch of economic adversity, when trade lags and Governments are forced to tax and tax again in order to keep the body and soul of the nation together. Millions in money are spent on relief, and millions of men are still out of employment; yet we still burden ourselves with this monstrous load of armaments. When, mean the people, shall the national leaders learn the futility of the system which entails this sacrifice and paralysing expenditure? If nations could only appreciate that the stronger they build their armies or their fleets the stronger must their neighbours build defences, until they themselves are faced with the necessity of adding to their fighting forces again, and yet again, we might have some reason to hope for settled times. But at the moment we have reached such a state of top-heavy armament that something is likely to cause a crash which will echo round the world.

BRITAIN'S BURDEN

British people, foremost in recovery and stability, have been congratulating themselves upon their achievements lately, looking towards another satisfactory budget surplus and a continued reduction of taxes. Mr. Neville Chamberlain warned yesterday that he did not anticipate the surplus which the optimists predicted, largely because of the expenditure made necessary by additions to the defence forces of the nation. So Britain is in the same boat with France, Germany, Italy and all the rest. The pity of it is that she must rearm, that although there cannot be a sane British man or woman who wants to see the nation go to war, the Government must prepare for war. This thing is forced upon us. We cannot blame this crime upon any individual, but only upon the frailty of humankind, the distrust and selfishness which has characterised international dealings since the dawn of what we are pleased to call our "civilisation."

all is said and done, it is only natural that this should be the major consideration. Looked at from this standpoint, there would appear to be no convincing reason why Hongkong should be made a preserve of any particular British company. In saying so much, it is not to be inferred that this Colony would not enthusiastically welcome the extension of the Imperial Airways service to this port; indeed, the realisation of the prospect is being eagerly awaited. But, as in shipping, so in aviation, Hongkong should be made the meeting-point of as many services as we can attract to our shores.

WHITE, YELLOW and BLACK

Shall the Races Live in Peace, or in Strife?

Italy's Dispute With Ethiopia Provokes Issues That Give World-Wide Scope to Controversies Arising From 'Racist' Theories.

By Rex Miller

BECAUSE MUSSOLINI'S legionaries are landing at an obscure port in the Red Sea, Harlem Negroes have been boycotting the Italians who usually sell them ice on hot summer days.

Because dark-skinned Italians are experiencing the hardships of an East African summer, little yellow men in Yokohama are complaining that they may not be able to sell their cotton cloth nor try to raise cotton in Ethiopia.

Because dusky white men are confronting black men along an undefined boundary in Somaliland, sun-browned Arabs are whispering revolt in the tents of the Senussi from Morocco to the Indian Ocean.

Because barefooted black men peer anxiously down on booted white men who are building roads into the highlands of Cush, a round-faced, sandy-haired little man from Moscow—whose Government is holding classes in the technique of Communist revolution for white men, black men, yellow men and brown men gathered from the four quarters of the globe—has brought the League of Nations Council together in Geneva.

Because white Christians are preparing to slaughter black Christians in the land of Sheba, little boats manned by swarthy Moslems engage in gun-running in the waters which parted before the children of Israel.

All this is merely another way of saying that the Italo-Ethiopian dispute has called up racial questions involving white, black and yellow peoples, and given a world-wide scope to controversies arising from "racist" theories which in recent years have been confined principally to Germany.

It is merely another way of saying that, in this shrinking world, all races now impinge upon one another with a sharpness which, even a few years ago, would have been inconceivable. The principal subdivisions of the human race now live in such close contact with one another that they are confronted with a great decision. Shall the races live in peace, or in strife? The white man, the yellow man, the black man must decide.

The injection of racial considerations into the Ethiopian question is most unfortunate, for the underlying factors in that question are not primarily racial, but economic. Sir Samuel Hoare, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said in the House of Commons on August 1: "A war that claimed to be a war between the white and the black races will throw intolerable obstacles in the path of reconciliation and mutual understanding." Yet it is not surprising that racial and religious considerations have entered into the problem.

First, there is the clash between white and black. Ethnologists explain that the true Ethiopians are really a white race, but there has been such a strong infusion of Negro blood—the very name "Abyssinia" is derived from an Arab word meaning "mixed races"—that to the world at large an Ethiopian is a Negro. Ethiopia is the only independent Negro kingdom in the world. The Republic of Liberia retains a nominal independence, but is actually dominated by American rubber interests. The tribes of Africa, outside Ethiopia, have been subjected to the rule of various European countries. An attack on Ethiopia, therefore, is interpreted by Negroes everywhere as an assault upon the last stronghold of freedom for their race.

In the United States, this racial factor cannot but have repercussions. Mussolini's adventure has thrown oil on unpleasantly smouldering embers in American cities. In South Africa, the West Indies and Latin America complicated racial situations are certain to be intensified by the echoes coming from the highlands of Abyssinia.

The yellow race intrudes itself into the problem in a peculiar way. A few years ago, it could



BELOW MAHATMA GANDHI joined in protest.

have had no interest in events in northeast Africa. To-day, that is changed. The Far East has become a neighbour of the Dark Continent.

Since the time when Japanese destroyers came into the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean during the World War, to act as convoys for allied troops on the way to India, Mesopotamia and East Africa, Japanese sea power has not been indifferent to the naval situation in those waters. Not far behind the Japanese destroyers came the merchant ships, and to-day Japan has a real commercial and property interest in Ethiopia—an interest which Nippon does not intend to see obliterated nor curbed by the Italians.

Japan has sent its colonists into every continent that would receive them. There are 250,000 in Latin America. Africa provides a field for colonisation, and there are evidences that Japan intends to cultivate it. Ethiopia is the last part of Africa, apart from unsalubrious Liberia, where Japanese colonists could live without coming under the sovereignty of any European state. The population problem is even more acute in Japan than in Italy. In a sense, present events in northeast Africa are a clash of two tides, a white tide rolling east and south from Italy and a yellow tide rolling west and south from Japan.

That Japan, the leading exponent of imperialism in recent years, should thus be brought into conflict with the European country which has chosen to follow its example, is ironical, but it is not surprising. Italy flaunts the League of Nations and the Kellogg Pact as Japan has flaunted them, and the result is conflict between the two.

The Sons of the She-Wolf have antagonised the Sons of Shem, as well as the Sons of Ham. Mussolini is in a fair way to reap the whirlwind as a result of his pose as protector of the Mohammedans. If King Abdulla of Transjordan may be taken as an authority—and he is well qualified to speak on the subject—the Arabs of Arabia, and probably their Moslem kinsmen of Africa and India, are much more eager to enlist under the red, yellow and green of Ethiopia than under the red, white and green of Italy. Certainly the Arabs of Libya will not be slow to take advantage of this Eastern diversion to renew the difficulties they have caused Italy in its largest African colony. A Moslem rising in Tripolitania or Cyrenaica would be a prime embarrassment for Italy.

Mahatma Gandhi has joined his voice to the chorus of protest against Italian aggression, saying, "India cannot ignore Benito Mussolini's threat against the dark-skinned people."

And now, out of this turmoil of races, what great truth arises? Certainly the fact that all races of men now live much too closely together to permit of fratricidal conflicts. Race problems no longer remain neighbourhood problems; they tend to become almost universal in their

scope. More humility is called for in the attitude of one people toward another.

Too often we quote Kipling: *Oh, East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet,* without going on to the next line, which reads:

Till Earth and Sky stand presently at God's great Judgment Seat.

The world is on trial to-day, on trial to determine whether its government shall be one of brotherly love or of hate. We are "at God's great Judgment Seat" daily. And certainly the time has arrived when East and West, North and South, White and Black and Yellow, can meet on the basis of common sympathy and understanding.

The Very Idea!

A JOKE'S A JOKE

Despite The Age Of Some Of Them

(Clipped By Kelly)

The members of a very august body were considering the terms of an address to their sovereign. The address started with the sentence: "Conscious as we are of our own shortcomings. . . ."

In the discussion that followed, some held that the phrase did not become their exalted rank, others that some appearance of modesty was called for. The deadlock which followed was finally broken by the suggestion from one of the more silent members that the wording be altered to: "Conscious as we are of one another's short comings. . . ."

Obviously Fallacious

"Have you a good biography?" said the journalist at Brewer's.

"Yes, indeed, sir," replied the girl. "Have you read 'The Wealthy Reporter'?"

"Perhaps you misunderstood me," insisted the journalist. "I never read fiction."

Speed

The flight of the helga, our newspaper says,

Is filling Ice House Street, with dismal dismay.

The shilling, the franc, and the kroner, have flown;

To regions where stable finance is unknown.

The yen is preparing to take to the air,

The wings of the quilder they're watching with care;

Yet none of them fly with such split-second dash

As MY lonely duck when the wife's after cash!

Lament

New Hongkonger: "Is St. Andrew's Ball a dress affair, or do you wear your own clothes?"

ITALY MOBILISES 40 MILLIONS

IL DUCE APPEALS FOR SOLIDARITY

"LET NONE THINK HE
CAN BEND US"

(SPECIAL TO "TELEGRAPH")

(By Telegraph. Copyright, Telegraphic Messages Ordinance, 1914. Received, Oct. 3, 8 a.m.)

Rome, Oct. 2. The long-awaited civilian mobilisation order was issued at 3.30 p.m. to-day. Amid church bells ringing and the repeated blowing of factory sirens, shopkeepers hurriedly closed their premises and sent their employees scampering to don their uniforms. They had two hours in which to prepare themselves and report for duty.

In every town and city the air was filled with martial and patriotic music from the bands of marching regiments and from radio loud-speakers. A forest of flags appeared outside the houses.

Signor Mussolini broadcast his address to the Italian people throughout the world at 5.30 p.m.

Il Duce appealed for solidarity at this hour of national crisis when it was possible that the beginning of hostilities might be announced at any minute.

Meanwhile it is raining heavily and the demonstrators in and around Rome will be drenched.

40 MILLIONS MARCH

"It is not only the Army which marches towards its goal, but forty million Italians, moving in unison with the Army, because an attempt is being made to commit the blackest injustice against them, taking from them their little land in the sun," declared Il Duce in the course of his address.

"Twenty years we have waited patiently while the circle has been drawn round us, which would have suffocated our rising vitality.

"Let none think he can bend us. Never before as in this historic period has the people of Italy revealed its strength, spirit and power of its character. Yet against this people, to which humanity owes its greatest conquests, poets, writers and artists, they dare to speak of sanctions."—*Reuter*.

PASSIONATE APPEAL

Signor Mussolini concluded his speech with a passionate appeal: "Italy of Vittorio Veneto and the Fascist Revolution, to your feet. Let your cries and the affirmation of your unshakable devotion reach our soldiers in East Africa, bringing them comfort and assurance." Il Duce concluded without a definite reference to hostilities in East Africa and immediately afterwards General Starace called for cheers for Mussolini and announced that the test mobilisation would end at 7 o'clock.—*Reuter*.

DAY BY DAY NEWS IN BRIEF

NO PERSON WILL HAVE OCCASION TO COMPLAIN OF THE WANT OF TIME, WHO NEVER LOSES ANY.—*Thomas Jefferson*.

The Burns Philp Line M.V. Neptuna from Melbourne, Sydney, Salamaua, Rabaul, Sandakan, and Manila, left Manila last night for this port and is due to arrive here on Saturday.

The forthcoming wedding is announced of Mr. Fred Edmund Tomkins, clerk, of Palm Court, Kowloon, and Miss Mary Ann Kirkwood, of 24 Mindoro Street, Manila, who is en route to the Colony per s.s. President Coolidge.

Local estate to the value of \$3,500 was left by Sun Wa, alias Shum Wing-Kwong, broker, late of 232 Hollywood Road, who died at the Tung Wah Hospital on July 18, 1935. Letters of administration to the estate were granted to Lam Wo-sun, widow.

Lo Cheung, unemployed, was brought before Mr. Macfadyen at the Central Magistracy this morning, charged with returning to the Colony before his term of banishment had expired. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' hard labour. Defendant was banished for a period of 10 years from July 7, 1935.

Brought before Mr. Macfadyen at the Central Magistracy this morning, Mak So, aged 29, described as an electrical plater, was charged with the larceny by servant of six nickel plates valued at a total of \$60, from his employer Kong Yu-ming, of 20, Gough Street. Detective-Sergeant T. Cashman stated that defendant was employed at the Tat Kwong Electric Company and at 7 o'clock yesterday morning was stopped in a rickshaw by a district watchman who noticed a bulge under his clothing. On being searched, the six nickel plates were discovered. Sentence of one month's imprisonment was passed.

R.F.C. DEBT TANGLE

NEW YORK LOAN EXTENDED

New York, Oct. 2. The R. F. C. loan of \$15,000,000 to New York, which matured yesterday, was extended sixty days, pending a final decision on the proposed refunding of the entire R.F.C. debt of \$27,500,000 and the bank debt of \$63,000,000. The latter has been the subject of prolonged discussions, culminating in a heated exchange of criticisms by the R.F.C. and New York's financiers.—*Reuter Special*.

ROOSEVELT SEES MANOEUVRES

LEISURELY CRUISE THROUGH PANAMA

Aboard U.S.S. Houston, Oct. 2. President Roosevelt viewed the greatest battle fleet manoeuvres in the nation's history prior to sailing on a leisurely vacation cruise through the Panama Canal. The sky-line of San Diego was still visible when 400 planes, commanded by Admiral Butler, roared overhead, opening a demonstration in which 130 warships and submarines took part.—*United Press*.

Mr. D. Lucas, of 21 Granville Road, reports to the police that about 9 a.m. on Tuesday he lost a gold wrist watch, somewhere in Granville Road, valued at \$50.

Mr. T. Gardner reports to the police that while driving his car No. 1524, in Nanking Street, he collided with a rickshaw, and threw out a European passenger, but no-one was injured.

On Muh-pah, master of trading junk No. 2524H, reports to the police that while his junk was anchored in Shaubikwan Bay, on Tuesday, someone boarded it and stole cargo valued at \$188.

Mr. A. Brostedt, Asiatic Traffic Manager of the Canadian National Railways, returned to the Colony from a business trip to the Straits Settlements and Java by the P. and O. liner Cathay yesterday, being accompanied by his wife.

Convicted on a charge of keeping a gaming house at the Kim Lee contractor's matchbox, Wood Road, yesterday, Mak Tong, a blacksmith, was fined \$25, or in default, three weeks' hard labour by Mr. W. Schofield, at the Central Magistracy this morning. Fifteen other defendants charged with gambling were each fined \$2, or in default, five days' hard labour. A sum of \$6.81 picked up from the table was put in the Poor Box.

When Luk Hui-tung, aged 30, unemployed, of Canton, appeared before Mr. Macfadyen at the Central Magistracy this morning on a charge of stealing a basket of oranges at the Canton Wharf, he pleaded that he only carried them on to a steamer lying at the wharf because he did not see anyone in charge of them. Complaint was by Ng Luk-man, licensed hawk. His Worship warned defendant to leave things alone next time and bound him over in a personal bond.

SANCTIONS WILL MEAN CONFLICT

MUSSOLINI WARNS HIS PEOPLE

SOLEMN HOUR AT HAND

Rome, Oct. 2. A cheering crowd of 100,000 assembled in the Piazza Venezia to hear Signor Benito Mussolini's speech, which was broadcast to every corner of Italy to-day.

The Secretary of the Fascist Party, General Achille Starace, headed the procession of 10,000 people to the square. The British Embassy was guarded by 300 men, including Carabinieri, policemen and soldiers in steel helmets. Every approach to the Embassy was also closely guarded by armed men.

The Ethiopian Legation, on the outskirts of the city, had a triple barrier of soldiers surrounding it.

SOLEMN HOUR

After acknowledging the mighty cheers which rose to him from the crowd, Signor Mussolini declared that a solemn hour was come about in the history of Italy.

Twenty million Italians were at that moment gathered in the public squares throughout Italy.

After Italy had contributed to the common victory in the Great War, with 600,000 dead and a million wounded, she received only the crumbs of the bounty which fell to other powers. Signor Mussolini insisted that he refused to believe that France, with her memories of Italy's dead, would agree to participate in sanctions. Italy had tolerated provocations from Ethiopia for forty years, he went on, and the time had come to put an end to them.

WHAT OF BRITAIN?

He refused to believe, he said, that genuine British people would associate themselves with sanctions in defence of a barbarous nation. Nevertheless, they must not pretend to be ignorant of the possibilities of sanctions.

"To sanctions of an economic character we shall reply with acts of war," he added, "but Italy will do everything possible to ensure that this colonial conflict shall not assume the range of a European conflict."—*Reuter*.

PHILIPPINES CEREMONY

DELICATE QUESTION OF INVITATIONS

Washington, Oct. 2. Questioned regarding the Manila report that Washington had disapproved of invitations to foreign officials to attend the Philippine inauguration, the State Department explained, it was felt it would be undesirable to have partial representation of foreign governments. It is felt all Governments should be invited to the ceremony when independence is finally established.

It is pointed out that such world-wide representation at present would involve heavy expense both to foreign and Philippine Governments. However, Washington approves of Manila's desire to consult being invited to the inauguration. These are British, Spanish, French, Japanese, Chinese, German, Dutch, Italian, Swiss, and Soviet representatives.—*United Press*.

PIG SLAUGHTER CHARGE

PREMISES WHICH WERE NOT LICENSED

Charges of keeping swine at No. 59 Queen's Road West, and slaughtering the animals in a dwelling not duly authorised were brought against Lo Hing, aged 23, shop keeper, when he appeared before Mr. Macfadyen at the Central Magistracy this morning.

Senior Sanitary Inspector R. R. Wood stated that Sanitary Inspector Stevens conducted a raid on No. 59 Queen's Road West, second floor, yesterday at 9.45 a.m. as a result of information received. Going out to the kitchen he found three dead sucking pigs, and the defendant in the act of scraping one of them with a knife. On the roof a crate containing six more pigs was found. Inspector Wood stated that under no circumstances would a licence be granted to anyone in that particular locality.

A fine of \$15, or one month's imprisonment, was imposed on the first charge, and a fine of \$35, or six weeks' imprisonment was imposed on the second charge. The pigs were ordered to be confiscated.

BULGARIA SWINGING TO ITALY

GOVERNMENT NIPS CONSPIRACY

MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED

(Special to "Telegraph")

Sofia, Oct. 2.

Martial law has been proclaimed throughout Bulgaria following the discovery of an alleged plot to overthrow the Government and force the King to abdicate.

Many arrests have been made, including Colonel Damjan Veltcheff, leader of the movement to restore the power of the King, and Dr. Todoroff, former Minister of Finance.

Some circles regard the Government action as being apart from groups known to be pro-Yugoslav, pro-French and, to some extent, pro-British, and interpret it as marking a reversion of the Government to its former pro-Italian policy.—*Reuter Special*.

The *United Press* reports that martial law has been proclaimed in Bulgaria following the discovery of a plot to dethrone King Boris and overthrow the Government, and states that numerous military leaders and others in the Opposition parties have been imprisoned.

NOT EXCITED BY WAR

IMPRESSION GIVEN BY ITALIANS

(Special to "Telegraph")

Tokyo, Oct. 3.

In an exclusive interview, the Tokyo *Asahi* to-day quotes Mr. Toshihara Harima, First Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Rome, who arrived at Shanghai and was questioned by a staff correspondent to-day.

Mr. Harima is reported as having stated that the Italian people are not openly opposing war in Ethiopia, but they are not much excited.

He added that Italy was neither prepared nor disposed to fight with Great Britain.

Signor Mussolini was not especially concerned with the pro-Ethiopian tone of editorials in Japanese newspapers. He also intimated that since Italy and Japan were commercial competitors in Ethiopia, Italy might take steps to protect her own trade there against Japanese competition in the event of obtaining economic control of the country.

"Italy is borrowing the statements Japan made to the League of Nations during the hearing of the Manchurian case," Mr. Harima is quoted as saying.—*United Press*.

WRECKED AIR LINER FOUND

BUT NO TRACE OF OCCUPANTS

Melbourne, Oct. 2. The wreckage of the air liner Liana, which disappeared whilst en route from Melbourne to Launceston, in Tasmania, has been discovered by an aeroplane sent out to search, two miles from Flinders Island.

The liner carried a crew of three, as well as two passengers. Inflated rubber lifebelts were found on the beach, but there is no trace of the occupants of the machine.—*Reuter Special*.

NEW U.S. CHIEF OF STAFF

MAJOR-GENERAL MALIN CRAIG

Washington, Oct. 2. President Roosevelt has appointed Major-General Malin Craig Chief of Staff of the United States Army in succession to General Douglas MacArthur, who retires on December 15.

General MacArthur will organise the defences of the new Commonwealth Government in the Philippines.

General Malin Craig served in France, and has commanded the American Ninth Corps Area since 1930.—*Reuter*.

RADIO BROADCAST

Relay of Hongkong Hotel Dance Orchestra

Z.E.K. PROGRAMME

From Z.B.W. on a wavelength of 355 metres (845 kilocycles): 6-7 p.m. A Relay of the Hongkong Hotel Dance Orchestra.

7-7.30 p.m. A Concert. Pianoforte Solo—Hungarian Rhapsody No. 11 (Liszt). Pianoforte Solo—Feux D'Artifice (Debussy).

Marcel Clampi. Song—Solveig's Song ("Peer Gynt") (Grieg). Song—Lo, Here the Gentle Lark (Bishop).

Mavis Bennett (Soprano). Song—Castles in the Air. Song—Always ("Puritan Lullaby").

Derek Oldham (Tenor). Cello Solo—Piece en Forme de Habanera (Ravel).

Cello Solo—Gargone (Gaubert). M. Maurice Marchal.

7.30-7.47 p.m. Talkie Tunes. Selection—The Gold Diggers of Broadway.

Selection—Merry Widow (Lehar). 7.47-8 p.m. Vocal Items.

Maybe I'm Wrong again. Another one gone.

North Blaney and Gwen Farrar. Lets lay our heads together ("Jill Darling").

I'd do the most extraordinary things ("Jill Darling").

Frances Day and Arthur Riscoe. 8 p.m. Local Time and Weather Report; Closing Local Stock Quotations.

8.05-10.30 p.m. Chinese Studio Concert.

10.30 p.m. Close Down. 8.05-10 p.m. European Programme from Z.E.K. on a frequency of 640 kilocycles.

8.05-8.18 p.m. Harry Roy and his Tiger-Ringmuffins.

1. Shine; My Sweetie went away; Sweet Jenny Lee; 2. Farewell Blues; You Rascal You; Muddy Waters; 3. Fox-Trot Medley (Slow Tempo); 4. Fox-Trot Medley (Fast Tempo).

8.18-8.35 p.m. Song Memories. Form Four—War Songs Medley. 50 Years of Song.

8.35-9 p.m. Orchestral Music. Pacific 251 (Honegger).

Orchestra of Europe—Jaliet (Gluck). Orpheus in the Underworld Overture (Offenbach).

9-9.15 p.m. A Relay of the Davenport News Bulletin (Copyright by *Reuter*).

9.15-9.30 p.m. Five Songs by Richard Crooks (Tenor).

1. A Dream of Paradise (Gray); 2. My Song goes round the world; 3. O Song Divine; 4. Only my Song (Lehar); 5. Tell me tonight (Spokansky).

9.30-10 p.m. Dance Music. 10 p.m. Big Ben: Press Bulletins.

DOG WITHOUT MUZZLE

CHINESE WOMAN DOCTOR FINED

A woman medical practitioner, Dr. M. C. Ing, of No. 185 Sai Yeung Choi Street, appeared before Mr. Wynne-Jones at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning to answer a summons for allowing her black and white terrier to be at large without a muzzle on September 21, and was fined \$25.

Defendant insisted that she personally muzzled the dog before it was allowed out and when it returned it still had its muzzle on.

Sergeant Doyle, who appeared for the prosecution, stated that the summons was taken out against defendant on the complaint of a man who had been bitten by the dog.

Lo Kwong-to, of No. 144 Prince Edward Road, stated in evidence that at 7 a.m. on the day in question he was walking with his puppy along Sai Yeung Choi Street when a black and white terrier came up from behind and barked. Witness picked up the puppy in his arms and was bitten on the arm by the terrier. A report was later made at the Shamshuipo Police Station.

Further evidence was given by Chiu Ho, the amah of defendant, who alleged that she was following the terrier.

On fining defendant the Magistrate said, "We've got to impress upon people the absolute importance of preventing dogs from biting people."

Defendant: I haven't anything to pay the fine with. His Worship: Well, I will have to issue a distress warrant. It was stated that the dog had been inoculated.

SHIPPING INCREASES

London, Oct. 2. The net tonnage of vessels which arrived at ports in the United Kingdom during August, with cargo for discharge at the port of arrival, was 4.2 per cent. greater than in the same month last year, while the net tonnage of vessels that departed from ports at which they had loaded cargo was 1.9 per cent. greater.—*British Wireless*.

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ARTS & CRAFTS

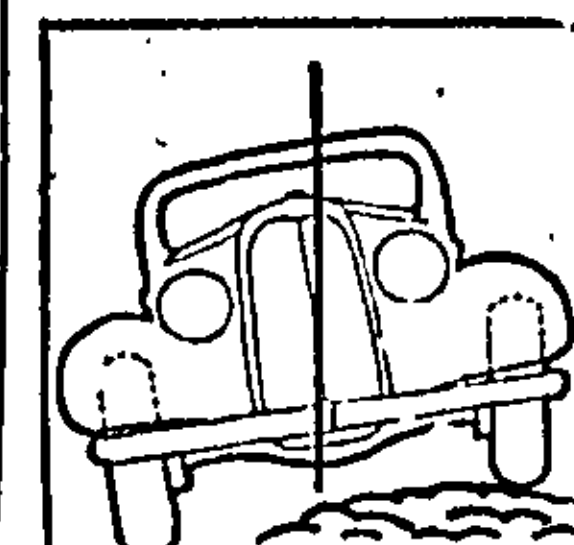
330, SHAUKIWAN ROAD,
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CHEVROLET KNEE - ACTION

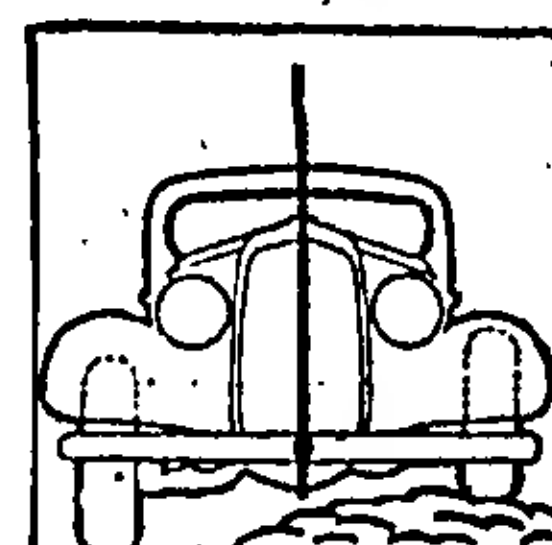
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HENRI COCHET IN TENNIS EXHIBITION IN MANILA

CHINESE SHINE

WEAKENED FOOTBALL SIDE HOLDS ARMY

CANTON ELEVEN IN ACTION

(By "Sagax")

The unavoidable absence from the team of several of the Canton Chinese footballers, greatly detracted from the interest of the soccer match between them and the Army at Sookunpo yesterday afternoon and, as a consequence, the standard was not as high as would otherwise have been.

However, some delightful football was served up by the two eleven although there were occasions when the game was not as good as it might have been. A draw of one goal each was a fair reflection of the play, although the military side was awarded a penalty from a rather doubtful decision. The referee appeared to hesitate before blowing the whistle for the spot kick.

Fung King-cheong, the South China centre forward, was an absentee and, with others away, the line-up of the team was practically reshuffled throughout.

Even with their weakened side the Chinese were able to hold the strong Army combination but it was obvious from the exhibition as a whole that the majority of the players have not yet settled down to their best form and that as the season progresses they will be able to show their prowess to more advantage.

DEFENCES SCORE

The domination of the defences of both sides over the opposing forward lines was a feature of the game which was played, for the greater part of the seventy minutes, in mid-field. It was rarely that the forwards were able to get away together although there were some pretty movements on both sides. It was always when nearing goal that the neat, crisp passing of the forwards broke down and a misdirected kick allowed the opposition to nip in and clear.

The Chinese forwards were the more dangerous of the two combinations and Howlands, in the Army goal, had much more work to do than did Shu Tan-lam, deputising for Wong Wing. The military player brought off some brilliant saves although it was on only a few occasions that he was given a real test.

Mak Sui-hin and Fu Ching-hung (playing at left-back in the place of Lee Tin-sang) defended soundly but the inability of Howlands to touch his best form greatly eased the work of the defences. Lee Kwok-wai, in the pivotal position also worked hard and greatly enhanced his reputation.

The military players were well served by their half-backs and had it not been for Lawton and Keneghan, the latter particularly, the two full-backs would never have been able to hold Tam Kong-pak and Chan Chan-hing in the way they did. The shot with which "Dunkie" Chan beat Howlands through a pass from Tam who actually made the opening, was the best of the match and would have beaten any local goalkeeper.

The Chinese Athletic leader was always dangerous and played some very clever football. He and Tam were the pick of the Chinese forwards and it was to them that the Canton side owed much for their success in holding the soldiers to a draw.

In the forward line for the Army the left flank composed of Bailey and Ridley was always keeping the Chinese defenders busy and several times when the pair broke away the opposition goal was endangered. However, when it was time to shoot the inaccuracy of the forwards relieved many a situation.

Ridley missed several opportunities and on one occasion fumbled a "sitter."



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HENRI COCHET

ARSENAL'S MISSED CHANCES

FIRST DEFEAT OF SEASON

FORWARD PROBLEM ARISES

(By CHARLES BUCHAN)

London, Sept. 4. If Arsenal had accepted their chances at Grimsby there would have been a different result. In that case, however, the London club would have got more than they deserved. Grimsby were entitled to the points—they played with splendid spirit and matched their opponents for skill.

Three minutes before half-time Grimsby won the game with as good a goal as one could wish to see. Following a throw-in on the right, Craven took a return pass from Dyson, dribbled a few yards and then sent a wonderful 20 yards left-foot shot hurtling past Wilson.

Yet Arsenal had only themselves to blame when they were in arrears, for just previously Davidson missed a simple opening provided by Drake, sending wide of the goal when Tweedy was hopelessly out of position.

ANOTHER CHANCE

Early in the second half, too, they should have equalised when a mis-underrstanding in Grimsby's defence allowed Wilson to shoot towards an empty goal, only to see Buck drop from the clouds, a performance repeated a little later by Hodgson.

Evidently Grimsby had taken note of the tactics of Sheffield Wednesday when they beat Arsenal in the F.A. Cup last season. At any rate, they emulated the Wednesday by shuffling and re-shuffling their attack in bewildering fashion in the hope of upsetting a man-for-man defensive eye-line. The result was not quite what they expected, for instead of disconcerting the opposition it disorganised their own front line, which, in the opening stages, had promised great things.

Grimsby's defence took the honours of a hard, fast and good game. Hodgson, a big, strong centre-half, was an outstanding personality, dominating the centre of the field and closing Drake's approach to goal. Buck and Hall were terrific like wing-halves, rarely beaten in the tackle, while Vincent and Kelly covered Tweedy with such cleverness and co-operation that that goalkeeper had little to do. One could not judge the Grimsby forwards as a line owing to the continual changes, but Craven caught the eye with forceful dribbling and Glover made many brilliant runs in the second half.

BASTIN GOES INSIDE

It is apparent that Arsenal have a forward problem to solve in addition to finishing poorly the attack rarely functioned properly. The chief raiders for Arsenal were Milne and Drake. With Davidson and James foraging together in the centre of the field and Bastin a shadow of his real self, the line quickly became a collection of units dependent upon a long, astute pass for their opening. Even when Bastin had changed places with James for the last 20 minutes there was no improvement.

The defence was as resolute as ever. Compton, a substitute for Hodgson, was the best back on the field, while Crayston and Roberts played their parts gallantly.

Wilson, in goal, made some good saves, but was lucky to escape disaster on two occasions early in the game. When attempting to punch clear he missed the ball completely. The attendance was a ground record for a mid-week game.

Grimsby: Tweedy; Vincent, and Kelly; Hall, Hodgson, and Muck; Dyson, Craven, Craven and Morrison.

Arsenal: Wilson; Male and Compton; Crayston, Roberts and Copping; Milne, Davidson, Drake, James and Bastin.

STRAIGHT VICTORY IN OPENING MATCH

LEONARDO GAVIA SHOULD SEEK INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

TWO OUTSTANDING FAULTS IN PLAY OF FILIPINO PROFESSIONAL

Manila, Sept. 30.

After defeating Leonardo Gavia, Jr. in three straight sets, 6-3, 6-3, 6-2, in the opening match of the special tennis series at the Rizal Memorial Tennis Stadium yesterday afternoon, Henri Cochet, famous French net ace, declared that the Filipino ace plays a good, heady game and should be sent to Europe to put polish on his technique. The Frenchman, who five years ago was rated as the world's outstanding tennis star, found two major faults in Gavia's style of play but in general praised the local star.

C.D. AAVOLD RETIRING FROM RUGBY

PROSPECTS OF GAME AT HOME

HARLEQUIN STYLE OF PLAY

London, Sept. 7.

In these days, when the tendency is for the season to start ever earlier and programmes to go on expanding, the decision of Blackheath to curtail their fixture list next season is of particular importance, writes H. B. T. Wakelam in commenting upon the prospects of the forthcoming English rugby season. Blackheath have found that their players become stale and weary of football before the end of the season is reached, and very wisely they are cutting down to reduce the liability of such ill.

No doubt to-day their executive will be very busy and very thorough in their sorting out and spotting, for they have several rather patent gaps to fill, specially behind the scrum. It seems that Carl Aavold is a doubtful starter this year. Though still comparatively young for club football, the old England and Cambridge captain has had a very full football life since he first got his blue in 1925, and this fact, coupled with the calls of business, which often take him far afield, has caused him to talk of retirement. If he should carry out this threat, he will be very sorely missed, for there has been no more popular figure in the Rugby world in the last decade, and the "Club" outside division will look strange without him.

HARLEQUINS

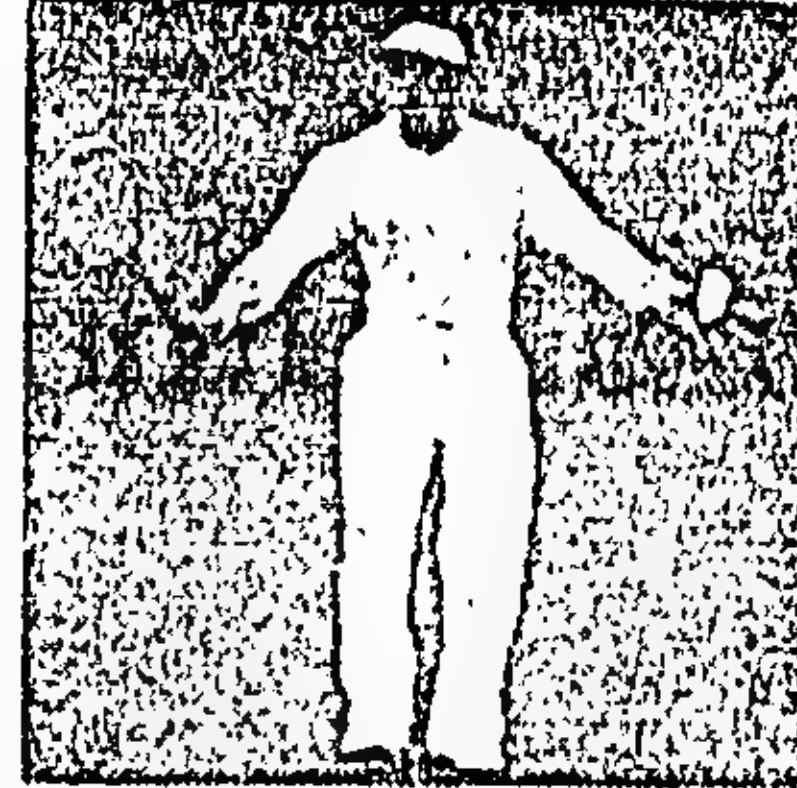
The Harlequins, with Dunkley again captain, will be much the same in personnel as last season, for though they have lost Paviell, they have one or two very likely men to choose from for his place on the left wing, and the remainder of their young back division should certainly have benefited by a year's growth. The progress of Butler and Hudson, in particular, will be very eagerly watched.

It does seem that the style of play at which the Harlequins aimed last season is a very possible solution of the wing forward spilling game. In brief, it consists in transferring the ball from hooker's foot to wing three-quarters hands in the briefest possible time—consistent, of course, with each attacking hander doing his job. Provided that there is real speed in the wings, it seems to be a very paying method.

It is, after all, only a return to the original basic idea of outside play, and it requires each man to run straight. It makes, as well, for spectacular football, and though the President of the Union last Wednesday aptly remarked that the game is for the players and not for the crowd, there is no getting away from the fact that a first-class all-around-the-line passing movement followed by a terrific sprint for the corner flag is thrilling to watch.

"ALL BLACKS" OF 1905

In his remarkable speech, J. E. Greenwood touched on another point which is worth repeating. He reminded us that when Callagher's 1905 All Blacks first landed, a certain amount of sympathy was expressed for them because their opening fixture was against such a strong side as Devon. When the result came through on the tape—N.Z. 55, Devon 4—people laughed and talked about errors and misprints. But early confirmation soon confounded them. The sum of the All Blacks scoring that day was



LEONARDO GAVIA

OUR SOCCER FORECASTS

Huddersfield Away To Leeds

(By "Sagax")

The following is a forecast of Saturday's matches in the Home Football Leagues:

FIRST DIVISION

ARSENAL	v	Blackburn
BIRMINGHAM	v	Chelsea
BOLTON	v	MIDDLESBROUGH
Brentford	v	Wednesday
DERBY	v	Wolves
EVERTON	v	Aston Villa
LEEDS	v	Huddersfield
MANCHESTER C.	v	Stoke
Preston N.E.	v	PORTSMOUTH
SUNDERLAND	v	Liverpool
WEST BROM.	v	Grimsby

SECOND DIVISION

Bradford	v	BLACKPOOL
Burnley	v	Newcastle
CHARLTON	v	Bradford C.
Fulham	v	Tottenham
Hull	v	PLYMOUTH
LIVERPOOL	v	Doncaster
Port Vale	v	MANCHESTER U.
SHEFFIELD U.	v	Nottingham Forest
SOUTHAMPTON	v	Norwich
SWANSEA	v	Bury
West Ham	v	Barnsley

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTH)

Aldershot	v	Millwall
BOURNEMOUTH	v	Gillingham
Bristol R.	v	Crystal Pal.
CLAPTON O.	v	Northampton
COVENTRY	v	Watford
Exeter	v	Brighton
LUTON	v	Cardiff
NEWPORT	v	Queen's P. R.
Notts County	v	READING
SWINDON	v	Bristol C.
TORQUAY	v	Southend

THIRD DIVISION (NORTH)

Accrington	v	Chesterfield
CARLISLE	v	Hartlepool
CHESHIRE	v	Barrow
Crewe	v	STOCKPORT
Darlington	v	Oldham
Headingley	v	WREXHAM
HALIFAX	v	Walsby
LINCOLN	v	York
SOUTHPORT	v	New Brighton
TRANMERE	v	Rotherham
WALSALL	v	Mansfield

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (FIRST DIVISION)

ABERDEEN	v	Patick
ALBION	v	Dundee
CLYDE	v	Ayr
HAMILTON	v	Hibernian
HEARTS	v	Third Lanark
KILMARNOCK	v	Celtic
QUEEN'S PARK	v	Airdrie
QUEEN'S OTH.	v	Motherwell
RANGERS	v	Dunfermline
ST. JOHNSTONE	v	Aberbroath

A MEETING OF CHAMPIONS

CHINA'S TENNIS EXPERTS

EXHIBITIONS IN SHANGHAI

There will be a series of exhibition games at the Shanghai Tennis Club on Saturday and Sunday, October 5 and 6.

Lim Bong-soo, the Singapore champion, Chee Kwok-cheng, the player who defeated Kho Sin-khie in the exhibition at Penang, Teui Wai-pui, and possibly Kho Sin-khie if he arrives in time, will be seen in action against the Shanghai players; L. Carson, W.A.H. Duff, W. T. Wang, Gordon Lum, and Khoo Hoo-hye.

Chester F.C. have secured the transfer from Birmingham of William Horsman, a wing forward. Horsman is 24 years old and has spent five seasons with Birmingham, whom he joined from Selby. He is a native of Doncaster.

S. Fairweather (Malone) won the Irish Professional Golf Championship over the Belvoir Park course, Belfast, with an aggregate of 293 for the 72 holes. P. Mahon (Dublin) was second with 294.

What Is The Best Age For Sport?

ANALYSIS MADE OF RECORDS

Thirty is the average age of our best cricketers, whether bowlers or batsmen, and 31 that of golfers in the highest championship class.

Approaching 22 is the best age for boxers; on an average the best tennis players are over 28 years old and half way to their 30th birthday, and the best footballers are nearing 21.

On an average again sprinters are at the top of their form at 23 and a half, but polo players can be at their best up to the age of 50.

These are conclusions which emerge from analysis of sporting records by Dr. L. Wynn Jones, president of the Psychology Section of the British Association of Scientists.

OPPOSING CHANGE

Dr. Wynn Jones raised an interesting point as to why some men hold their jobs and others fail to do so.

"Older men," he pointed out, "are not so interested in situations involving physical hazards, or in anything which interferes with established habits."

"This factor appears to be of great significance for both employer and employee. Many an employer is unsuccessful not so much from lack of abilities, but owing to a disinclination to introduce a change, and the older employee often becomes unemployed not on account of inability, but because he has no desire to change his methods when changes are deemed essential by the management."

Industrial accidents appear to decrease steadily with increasing age, owing to the greater experience and caution of the older workers.

"Not so, however, with pedestrian accidents, as is made clear in the rate of fatalities for those who were 65 years of age in an American city."

LOUIS CAN BE LICKED

"I AM THE GUY TO DO IT"

J. J. BRADDOCK'S OPINION

Chicago, Sept. 26.

Jimmy Braddock declared here to-day that Joe Louis can be licked and I think I am the guy to do it.

"I am ready for Louis and I hope to get him for my next fight in June," asserted the Jersey Irishman who won the world heavyweight crown from Max Baer last June 25.

Mike Jacobs, the promoter who staged Tuesday night's four-round slaughter of Baer by the Detroit Negro youth, already has announced plans, however, to match Louis with Max Schmeling in June, to be followed by a title scrap with Braddock next September.

But Braddock is under contract with Madison Square Garden, while Jacobs is Louis' manager, so further hitches in the future programme for the big boys are in prospect.

Meanwhile Louis, according to Jacobs will meet "the best available opponent" in a charity bout at New York in November and then make a stilet tour of Europe and South America.

The fight experts feel Braddock may give the Tan Tornado a harder scrap than Baer, Schmeling or

COLONY SWIMMERS AT S'HAH

TOMMY BRITTON AVENGED

CHAN CHAN-HING DEFEATED

Shanghai, Oct. 2.

Tommy Britton, the young Shanghai Interporter, who with W. Ward, was beaten by Chan Chan-hing in the 50 yards dash at the V.R.C. Hongkong, in the recent Interport, fully avenged that defeat to-day when he took the decision from the Chinese swimmer in a meet held here.

These two brilliant sprint swimmers met again at the Foreign Y.M.C.A. where the Association fielded a strong team against the combined Chinese of Hongkong and Canton.

Britton flashed brilliant form to beat Chan Chan-hing and thus reverse the Interport decision.

The surprise of the evening was the swimming of Starkovsky who pressed the Hongkongite, Chan Chan-hing, in the 100 metres for the Colony visitor to establish a new national record.

Yeung Sau-king, the Chinese girl champion from Hongkong, broke the national record for the 50 metres which she covered in 36.7 secs. She encountered very little competition, otherwise she might have reduced the previous time by a considerable margin. No foreigners competed in this event.

RESULTS

The principal results were: 50 Metres Free Style.—1, T. Britton; 2, Chan Chan-hing; 3, T. Pagel. Time: 29.1/10 secs.

100 Metres Breast Stroke.—1, Woo Kow-sung; 2, Chung Sau-kun; 3, Kun Yee-lin. Time: 1 min. 26.2/5 secs.

100 Metres Free Style.—1, Chan Chan-hing; 2, Starkovsky; 3, Norman Lee. Time: 56.7 secs. (New National Record).

200 Metres Free Style Relay.—1, Foreign Y.M.C.A. Time: 1 min. 57.6 secs.

Water Polo.—Combined Chinese, beat Y.M.C.A. by four goals to two, 50 Metres Ladies.—1, Yeung Sau-king. Time: 36.7 secs. (New National Record).—Reuter.

\$150,000 CRICKET BAT DISEASE

Ravages Of "Watermark" Causes Damage

The ravages of the "watermark" disease have caused to growers of the cricket-bat willow a loss of £150,000.

This was disclosed by Dr. W. J. Dowson, of Cambridge, who told the Botany Section of the British Association of Scientists at their meeting last month, that the disease attacked some 10 per cent. of the total number of trees—about 220,000—and chiefly grown in Essex.

It caused a "die-back" of the tops and produced a greyish stain in the wood known locally as a "watermark." The damage was due to a microbe.

others of the slugger type though few would be willing to predict he can beat the Brown Bomber. Braddock can box, is deceptive, is hard to hit and can take it, they maintained.—Associated Press.

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MONDAY'S INTERPORT TENNIS GAMES

H. Collaco Hard Pressed To Beat Lee Wai-tong

Shanghai, Oct. 1. Shanghai yesterday gained two more victories over the Hongkong visitors, in the third day's play of the lawn tennis interport. In the men's singles, H. Collaco, substituting for W. A. H. Duff, beat Lee Wai-tong, Hongkong, by three sets to two, in a gruelling game. In the women's doubles, Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. H. Collaco, Shanghai, beat Miss M. Griffiths and Mrs. Chui Chun-chui, Hongkong, in a clean-cut game, winning the match by two sets to none.

Running to five sets, the singles proved a severe test for both players. Throughout the match Collaco excelled in his strong forehand drives and backhands, which were well placed to the Hongkong player's base line, but time and again he gave away many points by driving into the net. The Hongkong man played a steady game throughout, greatly troubling Collaco by the spin he gave to his returns.

In the first set, Lee took the first game, which was closely contested, the next three games being taken alternatively, the score standing at two games each, the fourth proving a love game for Lee. In the fifth and sixth games, Collaco forged ahead to take both games, the fifth strongly contested by Lee, deuce being twice reverted to. The score standing at 4-2 in favour of Collaco, Lee came in strongly, and by his excellent play won the next four games, the seventh and eighth with love scores for Collaco, to take the set by 6 games to 4.

The first two games of the second set were keenly contested, the first going to Hongkong and the second to Shanghai. Both games saw the score at deuce, but in the first game two consecutive drives into the net gave the game to Hongkong. In the second game, after deuce had been made five times, superior forward drives, well placed on Lee's base line, gave Shanghai the game. By excellent placing with powerful driving, Collaco won the fourth, fifth, and sixth games. In the sixth game, Collaco lost the game to Lee on his own service, to herald a good recovery by Lee, who ran through the next four games to take the set, six games to four.

COLLACO RALLIES

Good driving and placing by Collaco in the third set brightened the Shanghai hopes, for after losing the first game, he came back strongly, taking the second game on two straight services after deuce. Excellent placing and forward drives won the next two games, the fourth being a love game. In the fifth game, although leading 30-0, driving into the net gave Collaco's opponent two points, and after a smash shot into the net by Lee to give him 40-30, a drive into the net by Collaco lost the game to Hongkong. The next three games were won by the Shanghai player, although strongly contested by Lee, who snatched a few soft, lob

over the net with Collaco too far away to reach them. In the seventh game, deuce was reached with a fine effort by Lee, who lost the game with a weak shot at the net, while in the eighth game, again good driving and placing by Collaco won the game and set for Shanghai with a score of 6-2.

In the fourth set, Collaco, after giving Hongkong the first game by again playing into the net, took the next three games with fine placing on his opponent's base line. In a burst of good play, Lee won the next two games to bring the score to three each, and in the seventh game after a hard fight Collaco took the game on his hard driving shots. Winning the eighth game with good play, and with an exceptionally good rally at the end of the ninth game, Collaco took the fourth set for Shanghai with a score of 6-3.

In the final set, the Hongkong player seemed to feel the effects of the hard game more than Collaco, and his service lost considerable speed and strength in consequence. Winning the second, fifth and eighth games, however, and in the third and seventh putting up a hard fight, reaching deuce in both games, Lee put up a great battle. Hot, steady play, good placing, and strong forward drives, made the points for the Shanghai player who, after winning the sixth, seventh and ninth games, ran out the winner of the final set with a score of 6 games to 3, thus taking the match for Shanghai on a score of three sets to two.

WOMEN WIN EASILY

The second pair of the Shanghai Women's doubles side, Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. H. Collaco, partnered each other well, and on their superior play romped home the victors over Miss Griffiths and Mrs. Chui Chun-chui (Hongkong) by two sets to nil. In the first set, Shanghai won the first two games, the second due to the ranching services of Mrs. Collaco, who, on her first service, left both receivers and spectators in surprise at its strength. Hongkong won only the third game of the first set, with a lucky shot which struck the net cord to roll over slowly into the Shanghai court. Throughout the set, long rallies from base to base by Mrs. Collaco helped considerably to give Shanghai the set with 6 games to 1. Again the excellent net play, superior services and hard drives by Mrs. Collaco, assisted by Mrs. Taylor on the base line, gave the Shanghai pair an easy win of six games to nil in the second set. The Hongkong pair partnered well, but Miss Griffiths' weak backhand strokes were a drawback. The overwhelming Hongkong pair's form, however, for they played a considerably better game than would appear from the scores.

BASEBALLERS FOR SALE

JIMMY FOXX MAY BE TRADED

DETROIT'S OFFER TO ATHLETICS

Detroit, Oct. 2. Manager Awsey, of Detroit, began negotiations with Connie Mack, of Philadelphia, for the purchase of Jimmy Foxx (catcher), Eric McNair (infielder) and Robert Cramer (outfield), of the Athletics' baseball team.

It is reported that Awsey has offered \$300,000 but Connie Mack is asking \$400,000 for the three men.

The Boston Red Sox are also interested and Frank Higgins (infielder) might be included in the deal.—United Press.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

COMBINED SERVICES WIN JUBILEE FUND MATCH

London, Oct. 2. The Jubilee Fund rugby football match in London between London and the Combined Services was won by the Services by 18 points to 12.—Reuter.

PINE TO CLOUDY

An anticyclone is forming to the north of the Central Yangtze Valley. A shallow depression is moving north-eastward over the northern part of the Sea of Japan. The depression over Annam has filled up. A small depression is situated about 250 miles to the east of South Luzon, moving N.N.W. Local forecast:—East and N.E. winds, moderate; fine to cloudy.

NEW THEATRES

Tokyo, Oct. 3. A Tokyo company is experimenting by opening a theatre seating only 150 persons and showing only news and cartoons.—United Press.

Mr. J. P. Way, the President of the Mamuk Lodge of the Theosophical Society, will give the first lecture of the winter session this evening in the Club Annex, Chater Road, at 8 p.m. His subject will be "Nature, Life's Supreme Teacher." All members and friends are cordially invited to be present.

£1,250 GOLF QUALIFIERS

RYDER CUP CAPT. HEADS LIST

REPLAY FOR LAST TWO PLACES

(By VAGRANT)

London, Sept. 6. As was anticipated there was intensely keen play at Kingswood yesterday when the second round of the 36-holes Southern Qualifying Section of the News of the World £1,250 Tournament was played.

Twenty-two players qualified with 146 or better, and five who tied on the 147 mark went out to play over 9 holes for the two remaining places. Rhodes and McIntyre with 35 and 38 were successful. Adams engaged more successfully in a similar affair last year, Wells and Fred Robson were left to commiserate with each other.

C. A. Whitcombe, the Ryder Cup team captain, led the field with 139, and the other five Ryder Cup nominees engaged survived, including A. Perry, the Open Champion. All 10 players have thus been successful in their various sections.

Five assistants qualified yesterday, including W. J. Cox and S. L. King, who shared second place with J. Adams at 149. Dai Rees, however, the Assistant's champion, failed to strike his best form and with 72 and 77 was eliminated.

Heavy rain during the night had further slowed down the course, and it was playing considerably longer than yesterday, especially as a stiff breeze got up at times.

With so many good players bunched together in the lead there was little room for error, and no player went out feeling that he had only to play a fairly good round to be safe. By the middle of the afternoon excitement reached fever-pitch, which was maintained to the very end. One of the last men to come in was Denny, who had scored a brilliant 68 yesterday. Now he took 10 shots more and had a desperate fight to qualify.

He played seven holes in level fours without any untoward adventures. Then came 6, 6, with a bush at the 8th, and then the 9th, which was a 5. That was 40 out, and he started back with a 6 at the short 10th. He was struggling all the way in, took 5 to the 14th, saved the 15th with a long putt to get his 4—then finished 3, 3—61. A very close-run affair which plunged the 148 contingent into despair, and assured another nine holes for the 147s.

PERRY'S COURAGE

Nor did Open Champion, Perry, survive without tremendous labour. Only to his admirable courage did he owe his success. He was tilting at adversity from start to finish, and only fearless pitching and putting saved his score mounting. Seven times in the round he pitched up either dead or within holeable distances, long putts struck with the utmost firmness, went down at the 2nd, and the 17th—one of nine yards, here, retrieving an overstrong tee-shot. As a golfing thrill Perry's spectacular successes stand out above all others.

S. L. King was the first to set tongues wagging, playing a rather remarkable 68. He took three lives in his outward half of 34, which, however, included three 3's and a 2.

His bewildering progress was: 4, 3, his second a foot from the hole; 2, a yard putt; 5, a No. 6 swinging away to miss the green; 6, 3, a second under a foot, and the hole; 3, 5, No. 4, cut into bunker; 4, home with a two, full-blooded shot with his driver—34. Coming home: 4, 3 putts, the last a yard; 4, 4, 4, his second home with a driver again; 4, 3, No. 1 iron second home and 8-foot putt; 3, 4—34.

Inspired by this flouting of the more conventional methods of scoring by this partner, S. Fields (South Beds), kept him company with a 69. His figures were: 4, 4, 3, 4, 4, 3, 4, 5—35 out, 2, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5, 4, 2, 5—34 in.

C. A. Whitcombe again showed that he is in his very best vein, returning a 70, which was flawless apart from putting lapses on three greens. He shared the general pleasure at the success of brother "E. R." who had left himself a terrific task by taking 76 yesterday, but followed it to-day with a 70 of much merit, to spend a most miserably exciting afternoon watching the score-board, and eventually smile broadly all the way home. Henry Cotton took 72, again a fine exhibition of striking the ball, but

LOCAL RIFLE SHOOT

BAD WEATHER BUT GOOD SCORES

PRACTICES HELD YESTERDAY

"In spite of unfavourable weather conditions, some keen shooting was seen at the spoon and practice shoot held by the Hongkong Rifle Association on the Kowloon City range yesterday afternoon.

The conditions of shooting were extremely difficult, for the light was a constantly varying factor, while the wind was continually changing, both in force and direction. In spite of these considerations, scores were definitely better, on the average, than those obtained at any previous shoot, and the chances of the Colony regaining the Interport Trophy are much brighter than anyone would have believed possible a few weeks ago.

It is understood that a cable is to be dispatched to-day or to-morrow to England asking for a number of (1914) rifles to be sent out in response to the request of members of the Association who are desirous of purchasing them for private use. This, of course, will facilitate the task of the committee of the Association charged with the selection of the team to represent the Colony in the Interport Trophy and other inter-colonial events.

We are also informed that applications for individual membership are being received daily by the Hon. Secretary, and if any gentlemen who are British subjects care to write to this office at the Chief Engineer's Office, Command Headquarters, regarding conditions of membership, etc., of this Association, such information will be gladly afforded him.

It has been learnt that another spoon and practice shoot will be held, by courtesy of the Naval authorities, on the Naval Range at Stonecutters Island on Saturday afternoon, and it has been requested that the secretaries of affiliated rifle clubs will inform the Hon. Secretary of the Association of the members who may be attending this shoot not later than noon on Friday, in order that the necessary launch, range and tea accommodation may be provided.

There were only two spoon winners yesterday; they were, C.Q.M.S. Cheatham with a score of 84 (S.R. (a) rifles), and S.L.M. Sheen with a score of 90 (S.R. (b) rifles).

Detail results of yesterday's shoot are as follows:

S. R. (a) Rifles		Rifles	
Score at 200 yds.	Score at 300 yds.	Score at 200 yds.	Score at 300 yds.
Cheatham	28	28	23
Cpl. Powell	25	27	29
Spr. Over	25	25	25
Spr. Mann	25	28	24
Lieut. Pattullo ..	27	28	23
L/Cpl. Peters	28	29	20
Spr. Stone	22	26	27
Spr. Downing	23	28	21
Spr. Daniels	19	27	26
S. R. (b) Rifles			
S.L.M. Sheen	90	27	00
L/Sgt. Holmes	26	31	29
Sgt. Wilkerson ..	27	30	28
Pte. Green	27	32	25
Cpl. Johnson	31	26	23
R.Q.M.S. Otley ..	10	31	30

slipping a shot or two here and there, chiefly owing to second shots not being clipped home with quite his usual precision. On the outward half two shots were well worth seeing: a lovely wooden shot dead on the pin all the way banged home against the wind at the long 5th, and a pitch stone dead from above the 9th green.

Cox returned another 70, but James Adams lacked yesterday's inspiration in returning a fighting 73.

QUALIFIERS

	1st	2nd	Total
C. A. Whitcombe (Crews Hill)	69	70	139
S. L. King (Knele Pk., Aust.)	72	68	140
W. J. Cox (Addington Palace)	69	70	140
J. Adams (Romford)	67	73	140
T. H. Cotton (Waterloo)	69	72	141
H. Field (S. Beds)	73	69	142
A. Perry (Leatherhead)	71	72	143
C. Compton (Geometric Hill)	69	75	144
A. H. Polham (Surrey Pk.)	73	71	144
J. J. Taylor (Potters Bar)	73	71	144
J. J. Green (Barnham Beeches)	73	71	144
J. A. Lacey (Berks)	72	72	144
J. Hughes (Newbury)	72	72	144
V. Van Donck (Tervuren, Aust.)	72	72	144
M. Barnein (Addington Palace)	72	72	144
A. J. Miles (Donham)	71	73	144
L. Lakilaw (Malden, Aust.)	72	72	144
Percy Allis (Bromfield)	72	72	144
E. R. Whitcombe (Meyrick Pk.)	76	70	146



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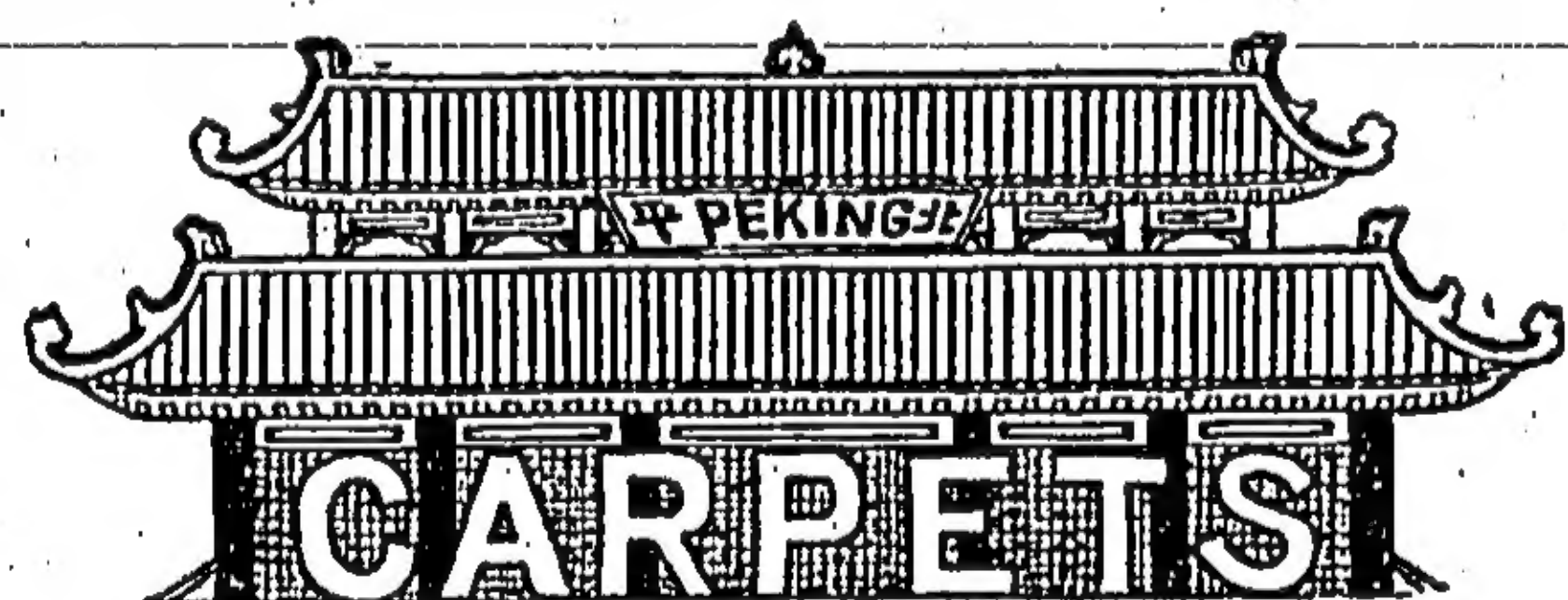
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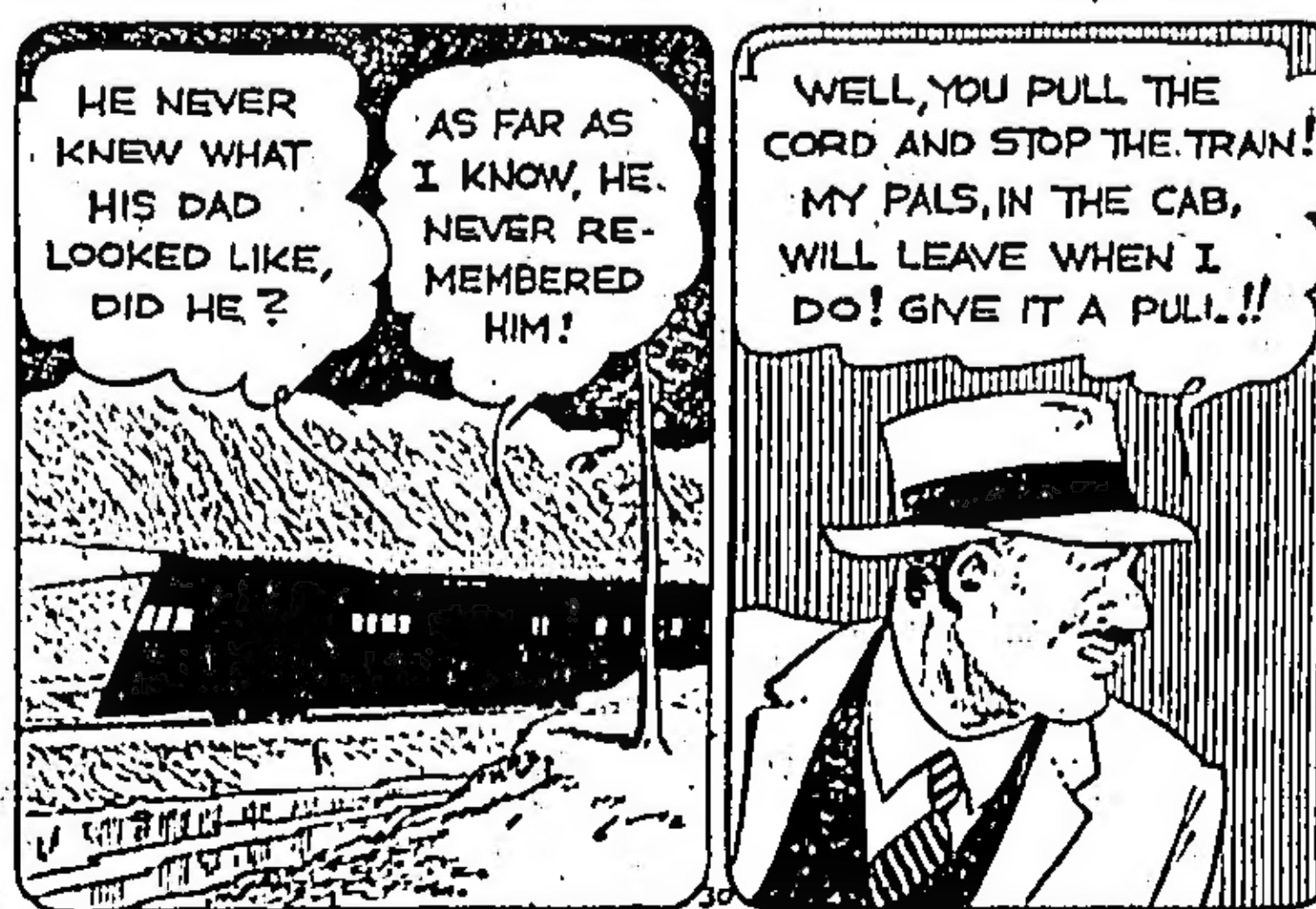
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LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LATEST SHARE QUOTATIONS

The following quotations on the London Stock Exchange have been received by Messrs. Swan, Culbertson and Fritz in conjunction with Reuters.

Oct. 1. Oct. 2.

War Loan 4½% redm. after 1925 £103 ½ £102 ½

Chinese Bonds

4½% Bonds 1898 (Eng. Iss.) £101 ½ £101 ½

4½% Loan 1908 £99 ½ £99 ½

5% Loan 1912 £78 ½ £78 ½

5% Loan 1913 (Ldn. Iss.) £89 ½ £89 ½

5% Bonds 1925-47 £93 £93

5% S'hai-Nanking Rly. £68 £68

5% Tientsin-Pukow Rly. £23 £23

5% Tientsin-Pukow Railway (Supl. Loan) £23 ½ £23 ½

5% Hunan Rly. £25 £25

5% Hukang Rly. £40 £40

5% Lung T'ing U. Rly. £11 ½ £11 ½

Foreign Bonds and Banks

German 7% Int. Loan 1924 £57 ½ £57 ½

Japan 5% Sterling Loan 1907 £70 ½ £70 ½

Japan 6% Sterling Loan 1924 £91 ½ £91 ½

H.K. & S'hai Bk. (Ldn. Regd.) £105 £104

Charl. Bk. of I.A. & C. £13 £13

Commercial and Industrial Allied Iron Foundry £37 ½ £37 ½

Associated Elec. Industries £34 ½ £33 ½

Austin Motors ord. £49 ½ £48 ½

Boots 5% sh. £48 ½ £48 ½

British-American Tobacco (bearer) £110 ½ £110 ½

Canadian Colanese £80 ½ £80 ½

Chinese Eng. and Mfr. (bearer) £11 ½ £10 ½

Courtaulds £53 ½ £52 ½

Distillers 91/3 80/6

Dunlop Rubber 36/0 35/6

Electric Musical Industries 25/3 25/-

General Electric (England) 52/3 52/-

Hawker Aircraft 30/6 29/9

Impl. Chem. Ind. 34/- 33/9

O.K. Bazaars 31/3 30/9

Unif. Tobacco 135/- 134/4

Rolls Royce 21 sh. 148/11 146/10 1/4

S'hai Elec. Conatr. 44/6 44/6

Tate & Lyle 70/6 70/-

Turner & Newall 54/- 54/-

Unif. Steel 31/4 30/6

Vickers ord. 17/4 17/3

Watney, Combe & Reid def. ord. 72/- 71/-

Woolworths 111/9 111/6

Miscellaneous

Anglo-Dutch 21/3 20/6

Guthrie Kalumpung Rubber 19/9 19/3

Pekin Synd. 2/- ord. sh. 1/6 1/6

Rubber Trusts 28/11 27/6

Mines

Burnia Corp. R. 11/- 11/-

Commonwealth Mining 11/- 10/7 1/2

Randfontein Estates 50/9 50/-

Spanrwater Gold Mining 6/6 6/6

Spring Mines 40/- 39/4 1/2

Sub-Nigel 24/9 24/1/3

Rhokana Corp. 97/6 95/-

Oils

Anglo-Persian 59/4 58/9

Burma Oil 73/9 73/1 1/2

Shell Trans and Trad. (Bearer) 69/4 68/9

Gloster Corp. 17/6 17/7 1/2

Marsman Invest. ments, Ltd. 23/9 21/6

Bocastora, Panama, Oct. 2.

Carra Jisala, the Indian "Can-

ibal" has been arrested on charges

of killing and eating several por-

sons. He is also charged with

robbing the graves containing

newly buried bodies when he be-

came too weak through illness to

kill any more people.—United Press.

SERIAL STORY

One I Love

by LAURA LOU BROOKMAN

CHAPTER XLI

Mrs. Curtis shook her head. "You must be mistaken," she exclaimed. "I'm sure I couldn't have been Janet!"

"All right. Where was she two nights ago?"

"Why—why, let me see. She was here in this room with me all evening. We were reading—no, I've got that wrong. Last night the Ridge-ways were here and the night before Mrs. Curtis' words broke off.

"Janet did go out that evening," she continued, "but she told me she was going to the movies, so you see it must have been someone else."

Betty's laugh was answering. "Movies—that's what she'd tell you, of course. But she wasn't at the movies when I saw her!"

"But Betty, I simply can't believe it. Why, that sort of thing isn't at all like her! She's always so quiet and reserved."

Betty's voice flamed with anger. "So you'd believe her against your own daughter, would you?"

"No, no, it's not that, dear. I simply mean you must have been mistaken. I know you think it was Janet you saw but it must have been someone else. It's so easy to make mistakes like that. When she comes back I'll ask her."

"Don't do that!" Betty cut in shortly. "Do you think if she were out with a crowd of hoodlums she'd tell you about it? If you're so sure this precious Janet is a saint I guess that's all there is to it. But if you wake up some morning and find the silverware or your diamonds gone don't blame me! I've done the best I could to warn you."

Mrs. Curtis glanced down at the diamond ring she was wearing. "Oh, dear!" she said. "I suppose now I will worry. But you must remember Janet came to me with the highest recommendations from your uncle. Bruce had known her for a long time and he said she was absolutely reliable."

Betty's lips formed a narrow crimson line. "Well," she said as she arose, "I'm through with the whole affair. I thought I should tell you what I saw and I have."

She walked across the room and paused, frowning. "Why in heaven's name don't you get some new draperies for this room?" she asked. "Those things are positively archaic. Nobody's using dark colours any more."

"But I like them," her mother objected. "And they'll be good for a long time yet. With things the way they have been lately I don't like to go to expense that isn't necessary."

"You ought to have the whole room done over. And the library too. The whole place is moth-eaten."

Mrs. Curtis bridled. "It's my home," she said, "and it's comfortable. I'm perfectly willing for you to have all the modernistic clap-trap in your apartment you want but I want my home to suit myself."

Betty had paused before the window. She whirled suddenly. "Janet's coming," she said. "I promise me you won't say anything about what I told you. If she was there she'd deny it and if she wasn't it doesn't make any

difference. Promise me!"

Mrs. Curtis nodded. "I'll promise," she said, "but just the same I suppose I'll worry. Oh, dear! I wish you hadn't said a thing about it!"

They heard the front door open and a moment later Janet appeared.

"Here it is," she said, handing the book to Betty. "It took me a little while to find it. It was underneath some things on the dressing-table. And here's the key."

Betty said, "Thanks," and glanced at her wrist watch. "It's time for me to be going," she told her mother. "Don't forget what you promised me."

A moment later she was gone. Janet returned to her work and did not see Mrs. Curtis again until lunch.

It was a quiet meal. Janet was wondering if the older woman did not feel well when Mrs. Curtis said abruptly, "Janet, why don't you ever bring any of your friends to the house? You could use the little room off the library for a sitting room if you'd like."

"Why—thank you. I guess I just hadn't thought about it. I don't have very many friends."

"But you're young. You've lived in Lancaster several years. You must know some young people."

"Yes, of course. I've known lots of girls in offices where I've worked but they go away or get married or somehow you lose track of them."

"Haven't you any young men friends?"

"Not many. Most of the men at the Every Home office were married and—well, I was always pretty busy."

"I should think an attractive girl like you would have a lot of beaux."

Janet hesitated. "I used to be engaged," she said, "but that's all over now. There's one boy I go out with some times. He's the one I went to the movies with the other night."

Mrs. Curtis said, "Oh!" and then, "Why don't you ask him to come here some night? I'd like to meet him."

"I will," Janet agreed doubtfully. She was thinking of an evening spent in the little room off the library would not be particularly cheerful. She would be self-conscious and so would be the unusual for Mrs. Curtis to ask questions about her personal affairs. Why had she suddenly become so interested?

"I'll ask him," Janet promised, and then, to change the subject, asked, "What time will you want Frederick to take you to the club house this afternoon?"

"About three o'clock, I suppose."

If Mrs. Curtis were going to the club house at three it meant Janet would have the rest of the afternoon to herself. She said, "Will it be all right if I go down town after you've gone?" There's some shopping I ought to do."

"Certainly, my dear. Go whenever you like. I won't need you."

Nevertheless Janet's time was taken up until nearly three o'clock. She was dressing when she heard the car in the driveway. That meant that Mrs. Curtis would soon be on her way. It was 20 minutes past three when Janet left the house and walked to the bus stop. The day was warm

and yet there was a hint of fall in the air. Tall cosmos and yellow chrysanthemums nodded their heads in the breeze—the only flowers left where a dozen varieties had bloomed a few weeks before. Another week and September would be gone.

Almost six months had passed since Janet had left the rooming house and moved to Mrs. Curtis' expensive home. "I wonder," she thought, "where I'll be in another six months?"

It was rather exciting. In six months she would be in a different city, doing entirely different things. Janet hadn't quite decided where she was going. That was the chief reason for her trip down town today. She wanted to inquire about fares at the railway station. New York was the favored destination if it didn't cost too much. If it did there were half a dozen others.

During the ride down town she planned eagerly. She had a little over \$200 in the bank. Three weeks' salary added to that and she would have enough. A week from Saturday she would tell Mrs. Curtis that she was going away.

Janet discovered with surprise that the bus had reached Centre street. She pressed the button and descended. Marsh's was the nearest department store and she went there. She bought a hat, a new dress for her vanity case and a bottle of liquid shampoo. Then she hurried to the railway station and approached the information desk.

The young man behind the counter was most obliging. He got out time-tables and marked them for her, quoted prices and wrote the figures in the margin of the page. With the time-table folders tucked under her arm Janet turned away. Disregarding thrift, she stopped at a shop on the corner and ordered a soda. She ate the cooling concoction thoughtfully. Already she was feeling herself miles away from Lancaster and for the first time she thought of her home. In a strange city without friends, without even an acquaintance what would she do if she couldn't find a job? If she should lose her money or become ill to whom would she turn?

"But I won't lose my money!" she assured herself carefully. "I won't be ill. Other girls have made their own way and I can, too!"

Nevertheless the adventure had lost some of its glamour. When Janet reached her own room she put the time-tables away and did not look at them again.

There was scarcely time anyhow. Mrs. Curtis arrived before Janet was down stairs and shortly afterward dinner was announced.

It was in the living room later while Janet was dealing out the cards for a second round of two-handed bridge that the telephone rang. Lucy answered. "It's for you, Mrs. Curtis," she said. "It's Mrs. Carlyle."

The older woman rose and left the room. Two minutes later she was back. "Janet!" she cried, "tell Frederick I want the car. And hurry! We'll have to go at once!"

"But, Mrs. Curtis, what is it?"

"Something terrible has happened. Betty's been robbed!"

(To Be Continued.)

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

LATEST CABLED QUOTATIONS

The following quotations on the New York commodity exchange are issued by Reuters:

New York Cotton

Oct. 1. Oct. 2.
October 10.70 11.07/07
December 10.63 11.04/07
January 10.72 11.09/09
February 10.78 11.17/18
March 10.86 11.22/22
May 10.94 11.26/27
July 11.02 11.34/34
Spot 11.05 11.40

New York Rubber

December 12.00 11.92/03
January 12.07 12.00
March 12.22 12.15/15
May 12.37 12.28
July 12.48 12.43
Total sales—109 lots

Chicago Wheat

December 102 107/100 1/2
May 102 107/105 1/2
July 92 96 1/2
Tuesday's sales—49,000,000 bushels

Chicago Corn

December 59 01 1/2/62
May 58 00 1/2/60 1/2
July 58 01 1/2/61 1/2
Tuesday's sales—4,968,000 bushels

Winnipeg Wheat

October 92 1/2 95 1/2/05 1/2
December 93 1/2 96 1/2/06 1/2
May 97 1/2 100/100

New York Sugar

December 2.57 2.50/57
January 2.14 2.17/18
March 2.13 2.16/16
May 2.17 2.18/19
July 2.22 2.22/23
Total sales—4,000 tons

New York Silk

December 1.80 1.81 1/2/82
March 1.80 1.81 1/2/81 1/2
May 1.80 1.81 1/2/81 1/2
Total sales—69 lots

Montreal Silver

December 60.35 60.30/50
January 60.50 60.40/70
March 60.35 60.80/87.00
May 60.60 60.70/45
Total sales—19 contracts

SHARE PRICES

The following is the list of local share quotations issued this morning.

Banks

H.K. Banks, \$1,015 ea.
H. K. Banks, (Lon. Reg.), \$104 n.
Chartered Bank, £13 n.
Mercantile Bank, A. and B., £20 1/4 n.
Mercantile Bank C., £13 n.
East Asia Bank, \$50 n.

Insurance

Canton Ins., \$180 n.
Union Ins., \$72 1/2 b.
China Underwriters, \$110 n.
China Fire, \$382 n.
H.K. Fire Ins., \$180 n.
Internat'l Assee., \$4 n.

Shipping

Douglas, \$36 n.
H.K. Steamboats, \$4 n.
Indo-Chinas, (Pref.), \$30 n.
Indo-Chinas (Def.), \$12 n.
Shell (Bearer), 68/9 n.
Union Waterboats, \$11 1/4 n.

Mining

Antamoks, 76 cts. n.
Balatocs, \$14 n.
Baguio Gold, 24 cts. n.
Benguet Consolidated, \$11.50 n.
Benguet Exp., 13 cts. n.
Benguet Goldfield, 10 cts. n.
Big Wedge, 8 cts. n.
Gold Creek, 30 cts. n.
Gold River, 7 cts. n.
Ipo Mining, 90 cts. n.
Itogons, 36 1/2 cts. n.
Salacot, 15 cts. n.
Kailan, 10/6 n.
Langkate (Single), \$13 n.
S'hai Explorations, \$4 1/2 n.
S'hai Loans, \$5 1/4 n.
Rubs, \$7 s.
Venz: Goldfield \$2.30 n.

Docks etc.

H.K. Wharves (old), \$72 n.
H.K. Wharves (new), \$70 n.
H.K. Docks, \$9 n.
Providents (old), 65 cts. n.
Providents (new), 20 cts. n.
Hongkows (old), \$1.240 n.

New Engineerings, \$4 n.
Shanghai Docks, \$78 n.
Cotton Mills.

Ewo Cottons, \$6.30 n.
S'hai Cottons (old), \$55 n.
S'hai Cottons (new), \$40 n.
Zong Sings, \$8 1/2 n.
Wing On Textiles, \$25 n.
Landa, Hotels, etc.

H. and S. Hotels, \$3.15 ea.
H. K. Lands, \$25 s.
H.K. Lands, 4% Deben.

\$10 n.
S'hai Lands, \$15 n.
Metropolitans Lands, \$10 n.
Humphreys, \$7 1/2 n.
H.K. Realities, \$4 n.
Chinese Estates, \$86 n.
China Realities, \$4 n.
China Debentures, \$56 n.

Public Utilities.

H. K. Tramways, \$11.00 n.
Peak Trams, (old), \$6 1/2 n.
Peak Trams, (new), \$5 n.
Star Ferries, \$78 n.
Yaumati Ferries, (old) \$17 n.
China Lights, \$8.00 ea.
H.K. Electric, \$62 1/2 b.
Macao Electric, \$20 n.
Sandakan Lights, \$3 s.

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Hongkong.

TAXES TO MEET H.K. DEFICIT?

(Continued from Page 1.)

to the proposed Aviation Meteorological Officers for the Government Observatory, and, on the ground of economy, we agree to the proposed engagement locally of ten Asiatic Sanitary Inspectors, to replace the two new postal kiosks and of the improved postal deliveries in outside parts of the Colony, and also of the short-wave telephone transmitter which was recommended by the Economic Commission.

CITY DEVELOPMENT

Under Public Works Department, we agree that in these times of depression, it is advisable to retain as many employees as possible on a temporary basis. In regard to Government House and City Development, we consider that the Government is wise to call a halt for the time being, to a scheme of this expensive nature which originated in more prosperous times.

With reference to the Shing Mun Dam, we note with pleasure the highly satisfactory progress which has been made, enabling some water to be impounded from the first of last month. We congratulate Mr. Gifford Hull and his staff upon being so well forward with this important scheme.

Shing Mun reminds us of the excellent anti-malarial work which has been done by Dr. R. B. Jackson and his staff not only in that neighbourhood but also in the Peak District which is now more free from mosquitoes than ever before.

Also much good anti-malarial work has been and is being done in Kowloon Tong, Stanley, Shek O and elsewhere.

A full report, by Dr. Jackson on anti-malarial measures during 1934 appears on pages 110 to 158 of the Report of the Acting Director of Medical and Sanitary Services for 1934, and induces us to urge that, if possible, more money should be devoted to anti-malarial work than is at present included in the Estimates for 1935.

We trust that the forthcoming cemetery extension at Hammer Hill will, in the course of the next few years, enable the Central Cemetery at Kowloon to be released for building and other development purposes—a very necessary step forward in the town-planning of Kowloon.

STRONG PROTEST

The Unofficial Members now proceed to deal with one part of the Colonial Secretary's Budget speech, to which they take the strongest exception. The passage in question reads as follows:—"In spite of all this, however, the Government would be failing in its duty if it did not contemplate in advance the steps that will have to be taken in 1936 if there should either be a sharp drop in the dollar rate or a serious decline in revenue or possibly both. As I have said, no additional taxation has been imposed in the existing circumstances; but it is as well that a warning should now be given that this may be necessary if the state of the public finances in 1936 should show some serious deterioration. It is desirable that a warning should be given that a temporary levy on all Government Salaries, both dollars and sterling, may be necessary before the end of 1936 in the circumstances referred to, and that the Secretary of State has already given his sanction to action on these lines. It is unnecessary at the moment to go into details of proposals which will only be required in the event of a contingency which we hope will not arise."

Whilst the Unofficial Members cordially echo the hope expressed by the Colonial Secretary that such a contingency will not arise, and that our Budget for 1936 will not become unbalanced, we strongly object to the imposition of a temporary levy on all Government Salaries, both dollars and sterling, may be necessary before the end of 1936 in the circumstances referred to, and that the Secretary of State has already given his sanction to action on these lines. It is unnecessary at the moment to go into details of proposals which will only be required in the event of a contingency which we hope will not arise."

Our contention is that any such deficit ought to be made good exclusively by cuts in the salaries of Civil Servants.

SALARY FACTS

In support of this contention of ours, we beg leave to remind the Government of certain facts, which preceded the considerable increase in salaries which came into force on the 1st January, 1931. These facts are:—

(1) That the Unofficial Members, in June 1930, very strongly opposed such increases of salaries, and that it was then pointed out by Mr. John Owen Hughes, the then Senior European Unofficial Member (see Hansard for 1930, at p.77) that the exchange of 1s. 10d. such increases of salaries would result in the Colony having to pay two million dollars extra for the increases in sterling and dollar salaries.

(2) That the direct consequences were (see Hansard for 1930 at pages 170 and 177) that the Government were compelled, in order to balance their Budget for 1931, to impose the following additional taxation, namely:—

- (1) An amusement Tax, to produce 3 lakhs of dollars.
- (2) Increases in light dues and in fees for Government Buoys, and in other items of revenue affecting shipping, estimated to bring in \$364,000.
- (3) The increase of the General Assessment Rate by 4%, from 13 to 17%, to bring in about one million four hundred thousand dollars.

Those additional taxes, imposed to meet those increases of salaries, are still with us, and in times of depression like the present, they are even less popular than when they were first imposed.

Accordingly the Unofficial Members contend that the taxpayers of the Colony are already paying amply for those increases of salaries (which are still in force) and that, to make the taxpayers pay more in 1936 if a sharp

MOONEY'S APPEAL

CASE CARRIED TO SUPREME COURT

"TRAVESTY OF JUSTICE"

(Special to "Telegraph")

Washington, Oct. 2.
Tom Mooney's attorneys to-day appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States "to end this travesty of justice."

The Supreme Court of California petition said "the Mooney appeal hearing proves beyond a shadow of doubt that no judicial body exists in California capable of hearing such an appeal."

The attorneys state that the California Supreme Court's defiance of the state constitution was completed when they refused to hear witnesses assigned to the hearing, leaving the court "with no greater powers than a notary public."

"As a result we are unable to protect our witnesses from misleadings. We protest against this scandalous conduct of this court."

The most serious instance was when the court refused to hear one word of the testimony for Mooney. It was abundantly apparent, say his attorneys, that it was the intention of the California Supreme Court to find some way to decide against Mooney—United Press.

Mooney, convicted in 1916 after the Preparedness Day bombings in San Francisco, escaped the gallows but has been unable to prove his innocence, although witnesses have admitted perjury against him. W. Billings, who was convicted at the same time for the same offence, has refused to testify on Mooney's behalf, stating he has been left by Mooney to fend for himself throughout the protracted proceedings.

drop in the dollar should unbalance the Budget, is a palpable injustice to the taxpayers of this Colony. In such an event, as already stated, the Civil Servants ought solely to bear the burden of such a drop, to the exclusion of the taxpayers, who have already been sufficiently mulcted.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL
At this point somebody may ask:—"Why do the Unofficial Members raise this protest just now, instead of waiting for the contingency to occur?"

Our answer to that, Sir, is that we gather, from the above-quoted passage in the Colonial Secretary's speech, that the Government has already been in communication with the Secretary of State on the subject of the possible deficit, and that the Secretary of State has already, without the Unofficial Members or the Finance Committee of this Council being consulted in any way, "sanctioned" a scheme whereby such deficit is to be met partly by additional taxation and partly by cuts in the salaries of Government Civil Servants. That procedure of the Government we object to as being unconstitutional.

We are painfully aware of the fact that the Unofficial Members of this Council are in all matters of voting of hopeless minorities, but, surely that fact makes it all the more imperative that they should at least be consulted before any definite arrangement is come to with the Secretary of State for meeting a possible deficit in the finances of the Colony by means of additional taxation.

Perhaps we may be told that we Unofficials shall be consulted, if the emergency in question should arise, but what a farce any such consultation must be, in view of the passage in the above-quoted speech of the Colonial Secretary, in which he says:—"The Secretary of State has already given his sanction to action on these lines" i.e. on the lines of partly meeting such a deficit by additional taxation.

VALUABLE PRIVILEGES
In further support of our contention, that, in the event of such a deficit unfortunately arising, the taxpayers should not share the burden with the Civil Servants, we would point out that:—

- (1) Civil Servants possess the following very valuable privileges, namely, pensions, passages for themselves and family, housing or rent allowances, privileged rates for medical attendance, continuity of employment, safety of employment and protection against arbitrary dismissal.
- (2) That, as the result of the present depression, very drastic cuts have already been made in the salaries of their employees by many business houses in this Colony, and
- (3) That, in many British Colonies, in order to meet bad times, cuts in salaries or in allowances have already been made and are still in force.

To pass on, we have no doubt that the residents of this Colony will continue to face up to the present difficult situation with resolute courage, but we most strongly deprecate their being added with additional taxation. We are convinced that a low exchange would much benefit our local industries, and would also, by causing an influx of capital for investment, tend to relieve the present abnormal stagnation in business conditions. Incidentally, too, a low dollar would improve our tourist traffic.

BRITISH CABINET PREPARED

(Continued from page 1.)

and, Signor Vittorio Cerutti, saw M. Pierre Laval, the French Prime Minister, yesterday, with the object of renewing the assurance that Italy in no case would take the initiative of an offensive in Europe.

She would maintain a strictly defensive position in the Mediterranean if only economic sanctions and financial sanctions were applied.

It is stressed here that while Britain has made known that she will take no action, except collectively, France is not abandoning her moderate stand. Well-informed sources believe that sanctions would not be so excessive as to accentuate the international tension and that European complications in the Mediterranean therefore seem to be avoided.—
Reuter.

EDEN REPORTS

London, Oct. 2.
At a meeting of the British Cabinet to-day, the Minister for League Affairs, Mr. Anthony Eden, reported fully on the recent events at Geneva and his colleagues endorsed his actions as British representative on the League Council and its committees in connection with the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

It is not supposed that the Cabinet concerned itself with the general policy of the British Government towards the dispute or the League, since that has been already laid down and enunciated in the clearest possible terms by the Foreign Secretary.

According to present arrangements Mr. Eden will leave for Geneva by train to-morrow and should reach Geneva on Friday morning. The Committee of Thirteen meets to-morrow to begin consideration of drafts upon which experts have been working for the last few days with a view to preparation of the Committee's report under Article 15 of the Covenant.—
British Wireless.

ITALIAN TROOPS CLASH WITH ETHIOPIANS

(Continued from Page 1.)

Moussanli in the province of Aussa. The telegram was at once communicated to the Council and State members of the League, and Senior Ruiz Guinazu, President of the Council, conferred with the Secretary General M. Avenol.

Press messages state well-informed circles in Geneva consider the turn of events as pointing to the opening of hostilities. No collision between Italian and Ethiopian forces would appear to have occurred and this evening there was no suggestion of an emergency meeting of the Council. Should hostilities break out before the Committee of Thirteen has completed its work it is presumed in London that the Council, and perhaps the Assembly also, will be summoned immediately. The Council will have to determine whether there has been resort to war within the meaning of the Covenant. If it is established that one or other party has committed a breach of Paragraph 1 of Article 12 of the Covenant, Article 16 would as a consequence become operative.—
British Wireless.

TROUBLE CLOSE

(By United Press Correspondent with the Italian Army on the March River front).

It is expected that sensational developments will occur soon. Officers and men are in excellent morale. All difficulties have been surmounted: highways, water, communications, food, labourers, all have been found.

I saw hundreds of mules to-day loaded with machine guns and ammunition. The only thing which could delay the advance is rain, which would make it impossible to cross the rivers.—
United Press.

MOBILISATION

Addis Ababa, Oct. 2.
It is learned on unimpeachable authority that Emperor Selassie will order full mobilisation to-morrow unless there is a last minute change in plans. The Government is convinced that the Italians about Asab have occupied Ethiopian soil and for the past week have been establishing aviation bases and building highways.—
United Press.

AVIATION DEVELOPMENT

London, Oct. 2.
When the Aerodrome Owners' Association, which now has 44 affiliations, of which 30 are Municipal authorities possessing landing grounds, meets for its second annual Conference next January, it hopes to be able to consider a report on the general survey which the Air Ministry has undertaken with a view to the planning of the main lines of development for inland commercial air routes and the necessary provision of ground organisation.—
British Wireless.

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